

2,000 Sanitation Men Picket O'D

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WEATHER
Cooler
With Showers
In A.M.

Daily Worker

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16 Pages in 2 Sections—Section 1

★★
2-Star
Edition

COAST, PHILLY PICKETS PROTEST JAILING OF 11

—See Page 3

Rally Today on Plot to Oust Davis

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They Free a Beast and Jail Heroes

Ilse Koch tortured and killed men who opposed the Nazis. Her hobby was the fashioning of lampshades from the human skin of her victims.

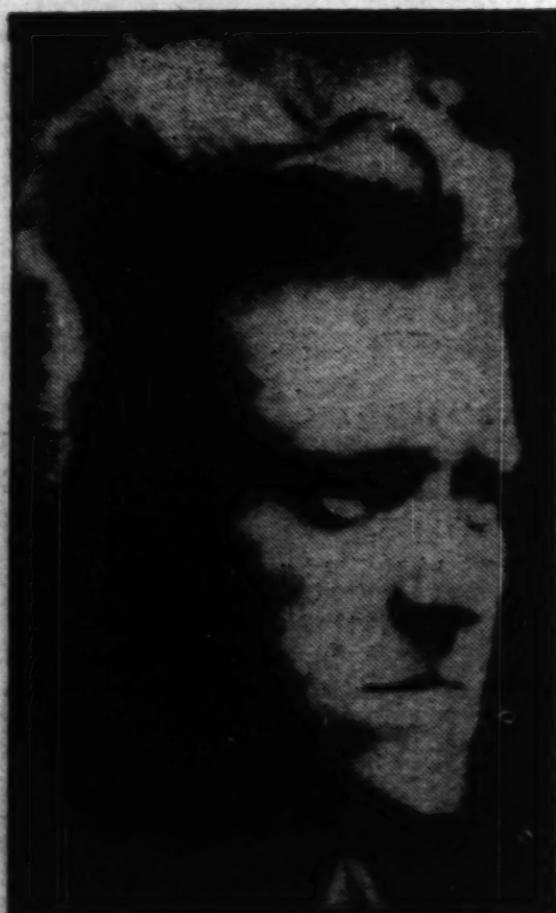
Ilse Koch, the Witch of Buchenwald, was freed yesterday by the American Government.

Robert Thompson, Henry Winston, John Gates and Gus Hall risked their lives to defend America from the Nazi beasts. Thompson was even awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, second highest military citation, for his heroism under fire.

Thompson, Winston, Gates and Hall have been jailed by the American Government.

These men were among the 11 Communist leaders framed up and sent to jail on Friday. But the logic of a government which persecutes anti-fascist heroes found expression three days later in the freeing of the fiendish Nazi Ilse Koch in Western Germany.

Ilse Koch was sentenced to death



ILSE KOCH

for her crimes. But Gen. Lucius Clay, American commander in Germany, commuted the sentence to four years. Four years for mur-

der, four years for one of the most fiendish criminals in history.

But Winston, Gates, Thompson and Hall, the war heroes, and their fellow Communist leaders face 10 years, not because they have been charged with doing anything, but because they believe in something.

The Truman Administration has decreed that it is a punishable crime to work for peace, to fight to advance the interests of the working people from whom these 11 Communists spring. If the Government is permitted to get away with this frame-up, it is not just these Communist leaders who will be victimized.

It will be all men and women who dare to fight for peace, who dare to stand on the side of the working people of this land.

Americans who want peace, who cherish democracy, must stand up and be counted now in this struggle for democracy—the freeing of the Communist leaders.



Top to Bottom: John Gates, Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Robert Thompson.

Sanitation Workers Picket O'D

Aroused sanitation workers, their patience exhausted after four years of anti-labor excesses and rejected grievances by the O'Dwyer administration, yesterday staged their biggest demonstration in municipal history in a day-long series of actions. More than 2,000 members of the CIO Sanitation Local 333, United Public Workers, held a mass sick call, in a dramatic protest against refusal by Mayor O'Dwyer, Labor Relations Director Joseph O'Grady and Sanitation Commissioner Powell.

The demonstration, voted unanimously early in the day by 2,000 sanitation sweepers, leaders and drivers at a meeting in Webster Hall, 114 E. 11th St., culminated in a picket march and rally before City Hall, where UPW leaders were refused an interview by Mayor O'Dwyer.

The mayor told City Hall reporters at a press conference that the demonstration "is Communist-controlled, advised and directed and has been for a long time prior to the campaign."

This callous red-baiting interpretation of the union's four-year long demands for a 40-hour week, grievance machinery, full sick pay, a prevailing wage scale and the same number of holidays provided other city departments brought a blistering rebuke from UPW leaders.

At a press session in the union's national office, 2 Lafayette St., attended by every newspaper in the city, Jack Bigel, president of the New York District, UPW, called the mayor's statement "the usual line of hogwash."

The mayor said he refused to see the union delegation consisting of Bigel, James Griesi, president of the Sanitation Local 333 and Michael Garramone, general manager of the local, because "this is not a labor thing. This is political and not labor." Yet the delegation had been urged by O'Dwyer's police aids who stopped them from entering the mayor's ante room, that they see "O'Grady because this is a labor matter."

The Sanitation workers are asking:

(Continued on Page 9)

Marcantonio Hits Release of Ilse Koch by US

By Arnold Sroog

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, yesterday protested to President Truman against the release of Ilse Koch, Nazi torturer, from prison by U. S. authorities in Germany and demanded immediate White House intervention to block clemency for her.

Meanwhile, Paul L. Ross, ALP candidate for Comptroller, charged Newbold Morris, Republican-Liberal candidate for Mayor, with supporting by his "deafening silence" the anti-Semitic campaign of GOP Sen. John Foster Dulles. In a Yiddish language broadcast Sunday over WEVD, Ross declared that "Morris is a phony liberal who will vote for Dulles but doesn't have the decency to tell the people where he stands."

"Did Marcantonio ever remain silent when an anti-Semitic utterance was made?" asked Ross. "It is a matter of congressional record that on occasion after occasion Marcantonio sharply challenged Rankin and others for just such remarks, and at times was successful in forcing apologies and having the words stricken from the record."

JIMCROW JUDICIARY

In his wire to the President, Marcantonio charged that the release of Ilse Koch, who had lampshades made from the skin of the victims of Buchenwald, "gives encouragement to those in Germany who would re-establish a Nazi Germany."

In a second wire to Truman

(Continued on Page 9)

Rally at City Hall Today to Hit Plot to Oust Davis from Council

By Michael Singer

A mass demonstration before City Hall and a packed Council chamber is scheduled today from 1 to 5 p.m. to protest the conspiracy which would deny 63,496 voters who elected Benjamin J. Davis in 1945 for the second highest

total in the Manhattan City Council race, their right to representation in the city's legislative body. The City Council is expected to take up a resolution by Queens Democrat Hugh Quinn to expel Davis, one of the 11 framed Communist leaders, from that body.

Quinn's resolution is based on Davis' alleged violation of his oath of office on the grounds that his conviction by Judge Medina at the Foley Square trial on the trumped up charge of "conspiracy" automatically disqualifies him for office.

Quinn's "indecent haste" to unseat Davis was condemned by the New York State Communist Party, which labeled him the Council's "number one red baiter." The State Committee, in a statement yesterday, recalled Quinn's previous anti-Communist frameups, citing his "brazen attacks" on the Queens College faculty and students, his efforts to impose religious teaching in the public schools, his arson plot frameup at City College against students who fought Jimcrow and discrimination against Jews at the college, and his slanderous calumnies against the Puerto Rican people.

"The frenzied haste with which Quinn seeks to unseat Councilman Davis is an attack on the entire people of New York," the New York State Communist Party statement said. "The Negro people will not permit their enemies to silence their best son and representative. The people of Harlem, together with the labor movement and their allies among the democratic peoples of New York, including the Puerto Rican people, the West Indian people, the Jewish people and all other minority groups must administer a smashing rebuff to this O'Dwyer-Quinn plot against the people of our city."

With protests pouring into Majority Leader Joseph T. Sharkey's office against the Jimcrow impeachment plot, there was some indication over the weekend that Democrats were becoming increasingly concerned over this public pressure. Despite their jitters, however, the danger existed that they might rush their plot to a vote today.

The fact that Councilman Davis is running for reelection in the 21st Senatorial District in Manhattan and is the only Negro member of that body heightened the election worries among some Democrats who would prefer to send the resolution to committee before a direct Council vote. One objection is all that is necessary to forestall immediate action on a Council resolution.

WARN DEMOCRATS

These political strategists, alert to the overwhelming indignation among the Negro voters against such an outrageous undemocratic expulsion, warned Council Democrats that passage of the Quinn resolution would react unfavorably to the Democrats on Nov. 8. Their

(Continued on Page 9)



UE Wins Pay Boost For 12,000 at RCA

Wage increases and other gains have been won in a contract settlement involving 12,000 workers of the RCA Corp., it was announced yesterday by the CIO United Electrical Workers. While full details of the agreement were not disclosed, pending ratification by the workers, a UE spokesman revealed that the settlement "tops" the recommendations made by President Truman's Steel Fact Finding Board.

The Steel Board recommended a "package" costing the steel companies an average of 8 cents an hour for pensions and welfare, and rejected a wage increase at this time.

It was understood that the RCA settlement includes wage increases, life insurance, hospital and surgical plans—paid for solely by the company—improved holiday pay, vacation plans and seniority system. The company originally offered 5 cents an hour, utilizing the steel formula in an attempt to credit itself with an additional 5.1 cents an hour it was already paying into pensions and insurance benefits.

This was rejected by the union members and a strike vote followed. The agreement was reached shortly after the strike vote was taken.

The settlement covers workers in RCA plants in Camden, N. J.; Lancaster, Pa.; Pulaski, Va., and Hollywood, Calif., all represented by UE.

Postpone Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today postponed action on the Mundt-Ferguson thought control bill until January, when Congress reconvenes.

(Continued on Page 9)

Report Truman Plans to Break Steel, Coal Strikes

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—President Truman plans action to end the coal and steel strikes if no settlement has been reached by the end of this week, it was reported here today. Although his legal advisers assure him he has two alternatives—seizure or injunction—labor circles say he will choose

said he knew of no such plans and that any word of them would have to come from the President.

"What happens in the coal situation," Ching said, "depends on what takes place at the meeting 5 at White Sulphur Springs tomorrow." He referred to the scheduled meeting between John L. Lewis and other mine union leaders with the coal operators.

OPPOSES INTERFERENCE

Lewis told a press conference last Friday that the United Mine Workers opposed all forms of government interference with collective bargaining including fact-finding boards, seizure or injunctions.

If, however, the government feels impelled at some point to take action, he said, "it should be through genuine seizure of the properties, not the type of fake

seizure which was invoked during the war and subsequently."

If the seizure is bona fide and the government operates the mines "for the account of the nation," Lewis said, the miners would probably "cooperate."

Partly for the purpose of justifying Presidential action Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer yesterday predicted five million workers would be made jobless if the coal and steel strikes continued until Dec. 1.

Under the constitutional theories of White House legal lights, the President cannot act in a strike situation unless he has information that the "national health and welfare" is endangered. The Sawyer statement thus lays the basis for

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Gerald L. K. Smith backs Dulles bid for Senate

Gerald L. K. Smith, professional anti-Semite and Negro-baiter, endorsed John Foster Dulles, Republican candidate for the Senate from New York in a press conference at the Hotel Chatham yesterday.

Smith coupled his endorsement of the Wall Street attorney, who has often represented Nazi financial interests, with a wail of grief that the Nazis had been beaten.

The Nazis' defeat was a "blow" to Christian civilization, said Smith.

Dulles' backer coupled this with an attack on President Roosevelt for leading America's war effort against Germany, Italy and Japan.

Smith gave most of his press conference time to his usual fulminations against Jewish organizations. He urged the suppression of the B'nai B'rith and the Anti-Defamation League with a bitter attack on all Jewish organizations.

He added that he wanted the

(Continued on Page 9)

Supreme Court Upholds Jailing Of 3 by Medina

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—By a 7 to 1 vote, the Supreme Court today declined to consider the appeals of Gus Hall, Henry Winston and Gil Green from the contempt of court sentences of Judge Harold Medina.

President Truman's newest appointees, Justices Tom Clark and Sherman Minton, joined the majority in upholding the government's view that Medina's arbitrary jailing of the three Communists during the course of their trial was meritorious.

Justice Hugo Black dissented. He maintained that the writ of certiorari asked by the three Communist leaders should be granted. Justice William Douglas, still in a west coast hospital as a result of his recent accident, did not participate.

At the same time, the high court refused to review the appeals of three Mississippi Negroes who maintained that they did not receive fair trials. The decision meant the sentencing to death of two Negroes, one of them 16-year-old Arthur Moore.

The court accepted for review the government's appeal from a

(Continued on Page 9)

Plan Protest to UN On Frameup of 11

By Louise Mitchell

A delegation of prominent Americans to be headed by Paul Robeson is planning to place before the United Nations Human Rights Committee a protest against the unfair trial of the Communists and sentences of their counsel, it was disclosed yesterday at a press conference of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Communist leaders.

Speaking out in sharpest terms against the verdict were Robeson, Howard Fast and O. John Rogge. The two-hour press parley outlined the next steps in defense of American civil liberties. Fast, treasurer of the committee, stressed the importance of raising sufficient bail to enable the release of the Communists. Another delegation to meet with Attorney General Howard McGrath "to extract a profession of faith on American civil liberties" is also planned, he said.

Yesterday's afternoon press tried

ACT OF FASCISM

The conviction, he said, was the act of fascism at work in this country. This pattern was evident in Peekskill, in the loyalty oaths and in the persecution of progressives.

"I see these attacks on the people," Robeson asserted, "against a pattern of struggle in the world with the people who suffer against the people who have the wealth."

American fascism "was moving in to do Hitler's work in taking over the world as was evident in

They Still Fear the People

AN EDITORIAL

THE MEN WHO ENGINEERED the far-reaching Foley Square frame-up of 11 Americans who believe in peace, democracy, and Socialism are having a tough time figuring out exactly how to sell their frame-up to the country.

They have the verdict against the 11 Communists. But they know only too well that they are far from having sold to the American people their real platform. That is, the outlawing of the Communist Party and, with it, as an inevitable result, the outlawing of the 150-year-old American Constitution and its replacement by the open police

state dictatorship of the big trusts and their military machine.

AND THAT IS WHY the radio and the press, in the past 48 hours, are stammering, double-talking, and just plain lying in order to keep from the American public just what really happened at Foley Square.

Ex-Congressman Macdowell of Pennsylvania (formerly of the Un-American Committee) denounced Prosecutor McGohey a year ago because McGohey's indictment, he angrily exclaimed, was illegal and could not

(Continued on Page 7)

Protest Today

Write President Truman and Attorney General McGrath.

Urge that the 11 Communist leaders who were convicted at Foley Square receive their freedom on reasonable bail, as is their constitutional rights.

Protest the thought control conviction of the Communist leaders and the jail sentences imposed on their lawyers.

L. A., Philly Pickets Protest Jailing of 11

Action all over the nation, in cities like Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, as well as in New York, was begun immediately on news of the frameup verdict against the 11 Communist leaders, to demand bail for the 11, to win their release, and to protest the jail sentences against their attorneys.

Following are among the latest reports of such actions:

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—One hundred thousand leaflets demanding bail for Medina's victims were distributed house to house within 48 hours after the frameup verdict against the 11 Communist leaders. The leaflet called all citizens to a mass meeting in Embassy Auditorium tomorrow night (Tuesday) when Los Angeles citizens expect to complete raising their \$200,000 quota of the national million-dollar bail fund.

Pickets carried on their "Freedom Vigil" in front of Democratic Party headquarters in Pershing Square building, demanding release of the 11.

On the picketline walked Emil Freed (see photo, page 2), Los Angeles working class hero, who on Friday ended a 10-month jail term growing out of his picket duty in the Hollywood studio strike of two years ago.

Freed was on the "Freedom Vigil" line within four hours after his jail release, carrying a placard bearing a legend of his own devising: "It's YOU they're after—and I should know."

Scores of street meetings were held in all sections of the city and county involving Civil Rights Congress, Labor Youth League, and other organizations.

Twenty-five thousand copies of a special "verdict edition" of The

the devaluation of the pound, the domination of Western Europe and the plan to enslave Africa, he explained. But the monopolists will not succeed in Africa or Asia, despite Nehru's aid, Robeson explained.

"American fascism plans to beat the brains out of the American people," he declared, "because it can't do much against the entire world."

The Negro leader stressed the importance of the election of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to the City Council and Rep. Vito Marcantonio as Mayor on the

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Daily People's World were sold on the streets.

Six meetings and one banquet honoring Abner Green, executive director, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, were packed over the weekend.

More than 100 leading citizens signed statements in The Daily People's World advocating release of the 11. Among them were Carey McWilliams, author and sociologist; Frank Sculley, humorist; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, national co-chairman, women's division of the Progressive Party and editor of the California Eagle, Negro newspaper; Hugh MacBeth, Sr., Negro diplomat and lawyer, and Los Angeles City Councilman Edward Roybal, Mexican-American leader.

FORM OHIO GROUP

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—A new state-wide organization dedicated to the defense of civil rights in Ohio and the nation came into being at weekend sessions here attended by approximately 200 delegates from unions, clubs and fraternal, civic and social groups.

Adopting the title of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, the body

declared that one of its major objectives would be to reverse the conviction of the national leaders of the Communist Party.

This action followed a stirring expose of the frame-up trial by Ernest Goodman of Detroit, civil rights attorney.

The conference also heard O.

Elizabeth G. Flynn On WJZ Tonight

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the Communist Party's National Board, will speak tonight over WJZ at 9:45.

Miss Flynn will sharply assail moves by Councillor Hugh Quinn to unseat Councilman Davis and will call for the reelection of Davis as people's reply to the effort to outlaw a political party by court decree.

Miss Flynn and William Z. Foster are the only members of the national Committee of the Communist Party now free. She is a veteran battler in the cause of democratic rights, having played a leading role in the momentous campaigns to win freedom for Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Rogge, former assistant attorney general; William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Conference; professors Charles Hendley, Ohio State University; Oliver S. Loud, Antioch College, and D. F. Ratcliff, of the University of Cincinnati, and Ber-

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WIVES OF C.P. LEADERS TELL OF PRISON VISITS

By Robert Friedman

You ask Mrs. Lillian Gates, Mrs. Edna Winston, Mrs. Peggy Dennis or any of the wives of the framed Communist leaders how the latter are, in their Foley Square jail, what

selves will reverse the verdict at Foley Square."

BAIL DEMAND

Right now, Mrs. Gates declared, the major question is to win the freedom of the framed '11' on reasonable bail. "Even those who are confused about the verdict," she pointed out, "will agree that this is only just."

Mrs. Dennis, wife of the Communist Party's general secretary, Eugene Dennis, also commented, after her visit to the jail yesterday morning: "Gene emphasized that there will be an effort to deny bail as part of this whole atmosphere of hysteria. But he believes that large sections of the American people will agree that the constitutional right to bail must be lived up to in this case."

Bail is the immediate issue, Mrs. Dennis said, "between now and Friday, there has to be a great de-

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PAUL ROBESON is cheered by 5,000 in Rockland Park in Harlem as he pledges to devote every moment to the struggle to free the Communist leaders.

—Photo by Peter

CP Says High Registration Heralds Victory

The New York state committee of the Communist Party yesterday hailed the record registration for the mayoralty election as "the herald of a people's victory at the Polls on Nov. 8." In a statement issued by William Norman, state secretary, the big increase in registration in working class districts was cited as proof of the "vast potential" existing for re-electing Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and a victory for the American Labor Party slate, headed by Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

Text of the statement follows:

Coinciding with the deadliest attack on the democratic rights of the American people in our nation's history, the New York City registration results are a rebuke to bipartisan reaction and the herald of a people's victory at the polls on Nov. 8. The foundations for a mighty people's counter-offensive have been laid.

New inroads for the democratic camp, represented by the candidacies of Benjamin J. Davis, great spokesman of the Negro people and outstanding Communist and people's leader, and the ALP ticket headed by the true political heir of LaGuardia, Vito Marcantonio, are clearly shown in the increased registration in key Negro, Italian-American, Puerto Rican and sections of the Jewish voters of this city. Together with this, the record-breaking registration of 2,783,308 for a mayoralty election reveals the deep concern of the people with the vital issues of the cold war, growing economic crisis, city needs, Negro rights and civil liberties.

The outstanding conclusion is that the vast potential for a people's victory in the 21st Senatorial District around the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, and for the ALP city ticket, has been augmented by the registration results.

The facts speak for themselves:

- The largest proportionate increases in the entire city have taken place in the "home" districts of Vito Marcantonio and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. Registration in East Harlem (overwhelmingly Italian-American) is unprecedented, reaching a 70 percent increase over 1945 and a 20 percent over 1946. In the 14th Assembly District (Lower Harlem), the general increase is 39 percent over 1945, and 11 percent over 1946. It is even higher in the Puerto Rican area.

THIRD HIGHEST

Registration in the 11th Assembly District, heaviest concentration of Negro voters and heart of the Davis 21st Senatorial District, is third highest in the entire city, amounting to 37 percent over 1945 and 12 percent as compared to 1946. The 30 percent increase over 1945 in the 19th Assembly District, comprised in the main of Negro and Puerto Rican with a considerable section of Jewish voters, is also a favorable factor for the reelection of Davis.

- These results undoubtedly reveal greater potential support for the democratic camp among the Italian, Negro, and Puerto Rican

Jewish Tribute to ALP Tomorrow

A Jewish Cultural Tribute to the candidates of the American Labor Party will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) night at Manhattan Center.

Sol Vail, director of the rally, said that the rally would also become a protest against the fascist trend revealed by the Foley Square verdict and the jailing of the defense lawyers. He reported a considerable response to the meeting from leaders of national groups in many communities.

Daily Worker

Numbered as second class matter, Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1939.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Foreign)
Daily Worker & The Worker 3 mos. \$1.00
Daily Worker 2.75 6.25 10.00
Daily Worker 3.75 7.50 10.00
(Manhattan and Bronx) 3.00 7.00 10.00
Daily Worker & The Worker 6.00 12.00 14.00
Daily Worker 3.25 6.50 12.00

people throughout the city, and also among the working class Jewish people although in a somewhat uneven manner. These increases reflect the militancy, and growing political consciousness among these key sections of the working people, stimulated by the outstanding candidacies of Benjamin J. Davis and Vito Marcantonio.

Proof of this are the significant increases in a number of Italian-American areas throughout the city (16th A.D., Brooklyn, 31 percent over 1945; 2nd A.D. Manhattan, almost 22 percent; 1st A.D. Queens, 26 percent and the 8th A.D. Bronx with one-third over 1945). Similarly, the other areas with large Puerto Rican populations, such as the 6th A.D. Brooklyn, with 26 percent increase over 1945, and the 5th A.D. Bronx, with 25 percent. While not as high as in the case of the 11th A.D. registration, the 23 percent increase in the key communities of the 7th A.D. Bronx (where Mrs. Dickerson, outstanding Negro woman, is a candidate for State Senate) and in the 7th A.D. Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant, are a further reflection of the growing militancy of the Negro people.

While the Jewish areas are uneven, the registration in the Lower East Side (29 percent above 1945), the 8th A.D. Bronx and Williamsburgh, which include large sections of Jewish working class voters, are also potentially favorable for the ALP.

- The general increase in registration over 1945, averaging 26 percent on a city scale and exceeding the 1946 gubernatorial registration figures, must end all false estimates of a state of "apathy" among the voters. Important sections of this vote are fluid and can be won for the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis in the 21st Senatorial District and for the Marcantonio ALP ticket.

- Special note must be taken of the uneven character of the registration of the Jewish voters, carrying over some of the trends of dissatisfaction with the Truman betrayal shown in 1948. Undoubtedly, this trend would have resulted in a lower turnout of Jewish voters had it not been offset by the indignation aroused by the open-pro-fascist character of the Dulles-Dewey campaign. There is no doubt that the Liberal Party will attempt to exploit the continuing

illusions in Lehman as a bulwark against anti-Semitism to win particularly the middle class Jewish vote. These developments emphasize the need for the third party and democratic forces to intensify their efforts on issues affecting the great, traditionally progressive mass of Jewish voters in this city.

- The general increase in registration is reflected, although unevenly in some of the Republican and Democratic strongholds, but not to the same extent as indicated in the key areas outlined above. This, taken together with the small increase in Queens (the smallest in the city, taking into account the influx of population) would indicate that the full force of the most conservative of the voters has not been registered to the same degree as that of the most progressive sections of the people.

DECISIVE FACTOR

From these figures, it is clear that the ALP will be the decisive factor in the outcome of the city elections.

To realize the full potential re-

(Continued on Page 8)

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TONIGHT (Tuesday) at 8

YUGOSLAV HALL

405 West 41st Street

Speakers:

- ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
Member of National Committee, Communist Party
- JOSH LAWRENCE
Organizer Waterfront Section, Communist Party
- ALMA GARCIA
Organizer Lincoln Square Section, Communist Party

Chairman:

- AL LANNON
Chairman Nat'l Maritime Commission, Communist Party
- Entertainment — LEE HAYS and LAURA DUNCAN

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FOLEY SQUARE FRAME-UP AT THE

JEWISH-AMER. CULTURAL TRIBUTE

with

PAUL ROBESON

Jewish Chorus
under Morris Rauch

Dramatic Dance
directed by Edith Segal

Concertina Classics
by Leon Malamut

to

- Rep. Vito MARCANTONIO
- Councilman BEN DAVIS
- ADA JACKSON
- LEO ISACSON
- EWART GUINIER
- PAUL ROSS

MANHATTAN CENTER

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Auspices: AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

SQUARE DANCE every Tuesday (8 to 11 p.m.). Met. Opera House Studios, 1425 Broadway (50th St.). Adm. 75¢. Free instruction.

HEAR JENNINGS PHENY, noted journalist, discuss "Who Will Be Our Next Mayor?" 8:30 p.m., ALP, 220 W. 50th St. Social follows. Subs 50¢.

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40 cents per line in The Weekend Worker
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Friday at 4 p.m.
Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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REMONT TERRACE

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6:45 P.M.

Supreme Court Upholds Jailing Of 3 by Medina

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

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Action all over the nation, in cities like Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Cleveland, as well as in New York, was begun immediately on news of the frameup verdict against the 11 Communist leaders, to demand bail for the 11, to win their release, and to protest the jail sentences against their attorneys.

Following are among the latest reports of such actions:

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—One hundred thousand leaflets demanding bail for Medina's victims were distributed house to house within 48 hours after the frameup verdict against the 11 Communist leaders. The leaflet called all citizens to a mass meeting in Embassy Auditorium tomorrow night (Tuesday) when Los Angeles citizens expect to complete raising their \$200,000 quota of the national million-dollar bail fund.

Pickets carried on their "Freedom Vigil" in front of Democratic Party headquarters in Pershing Square building, demanding release of the 11.

On the picketline walked Emil Freed (see photo, page 2), Los Angeles working class hero, who on Friday ended a 10-month jail term growing out of his picket duty in the Hollywood studio strike of two years ago.

Freed was on the "Freedom Vigil" line within four hours after his jail release, carrying a placard bearing a legend of his own devising: "It's YOU they're after—and I should know."

Scores of street meetings were held in all sections of the city and county involving Civil Rights Congress, Labor Youth League, and other organizations.

Twenty-five thousand copies of a special "verdict edition" of The

Daily People's World were sold on the streets.

Six meetings and one banquet honoring Abner Green, executive director, American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, were packed over the weekend.

More than 100 leading citizens signed statements in The Daily People's World advocating release of the 11. Among them were Carey McWilliams, author and sociologist; Frank Sculley, humorist; Mrs. Charlotte Bass, national co-chairman, women's division of the Progressive Party and editor of the California Eagle, Negro newspaper; Hugh MacBeth, Sr., Negro diplomat and lawyer, and Los Angeles City Councilman Edward Roybal, Mexican-American leader.

FORM OHIO GROUP

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—A new state-wide organization dedicated to the defense of civil rights in Ohio and the nation came into being at weekend sessions here attended by approximately 200 delegates from unions, clubs and fraternal, civic and social groups.

Adopting the title of the Ohio Bill of Rights Conference, the body declared that one of its major objectives would be to reverse the conviction of the national leaders of the Communist Party.

This action followed a stirring expose of the frameup trial by Ernest Goodman of Detroit, civil rights attorney.

The conference also heard O.

Elizabeth G. Flynn On WJZ Tonight

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, a member of the Communist Party's National Board, will speak tonight over WJZ at 9:45.

Miss Flynn will sharply assail moves by Councilman Hugh Quinn to unseat Councilman Davis and will call for the reelection of Davis as people's reply to the effort to outlaw a political party by court decree.

Miss Flynn and William Z. Foster are the only members of the national Committee of the Communist Party now free. She is a veteran battler in the cause of democratic rights, having played a leading role in the momentous campaigns to win freedom for Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti.

John Rogge, former assistant attorney general; William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Conference; professors Charles Hendley, Ohio State University; Oliver S. Loud, Antioch College, and D. F. Ratcliff, of the University of Cincinnati, and Ber-

(Continued on Page 9)

Plan Protest to UN On Frameup of 11

By Louise Mitchell

A delegation of prominent Americans to be headed by Paul Robeson is planning to place before the United Nations Human Rights Committee a protest against the unfair trial of the Communists and sentences of their counsel, it was disclosed yesterday at a press conference of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Communist leaders.

Speaking out in sharpest terms against the verdict were Robeson, Howard Fast and O. John Rogge. The two-hour press parley outlined the next steps in defense of American civil liberties. Fast, treasurer of the committee, stressed the importance of raising sufficient bail to enable the release of the Communists. Another delegation to meet with Attorney General Howard McGrath "to extract a profession of faith on American civil liberties" is also planned, he said.

Yesterday's afternoon press tried

ACT OF FASCISM

The conviction, he said, was the act of fascism at work in this country. This pattern was evident in Peekskill, in the loyalty oaths and in the persecution of progressives.

"I see these attacks on the people," Robeson asserted, "against a pattern of struggle in the world with the people who suffer against the people who have the wealth."

American fascism "was moving in to do Hitler's work in taking over the world as was evident in

the devaluation of the pound, the domination of Western Europe and the plan to enslave Africa, he explained. But the monopolist will not succeed in Africa or Asia, despite Nehru's aid, Robeson explained.

"American fascism plans to beat the brains out of the American people," he declared, "because it can't do much against the entire world."

The Negro leader stressed the importance of the election of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis to the City Council and Rep. Vito Marcantonio as Mayor on the

(Continued on Page 9)

WIVES OF C.P. LEADERS TELL OF PRISON VISITS

By Robert Friedman

You ask Mrs. Lillian Gates, Mrs. Edna Winston, Mrs. Peggy Dennis or any of the wives of the framed Communist leaders how the latter are, in their Foley Square jail, what their message is to the world outside.

selves will reverse the verdict at Foley Square."

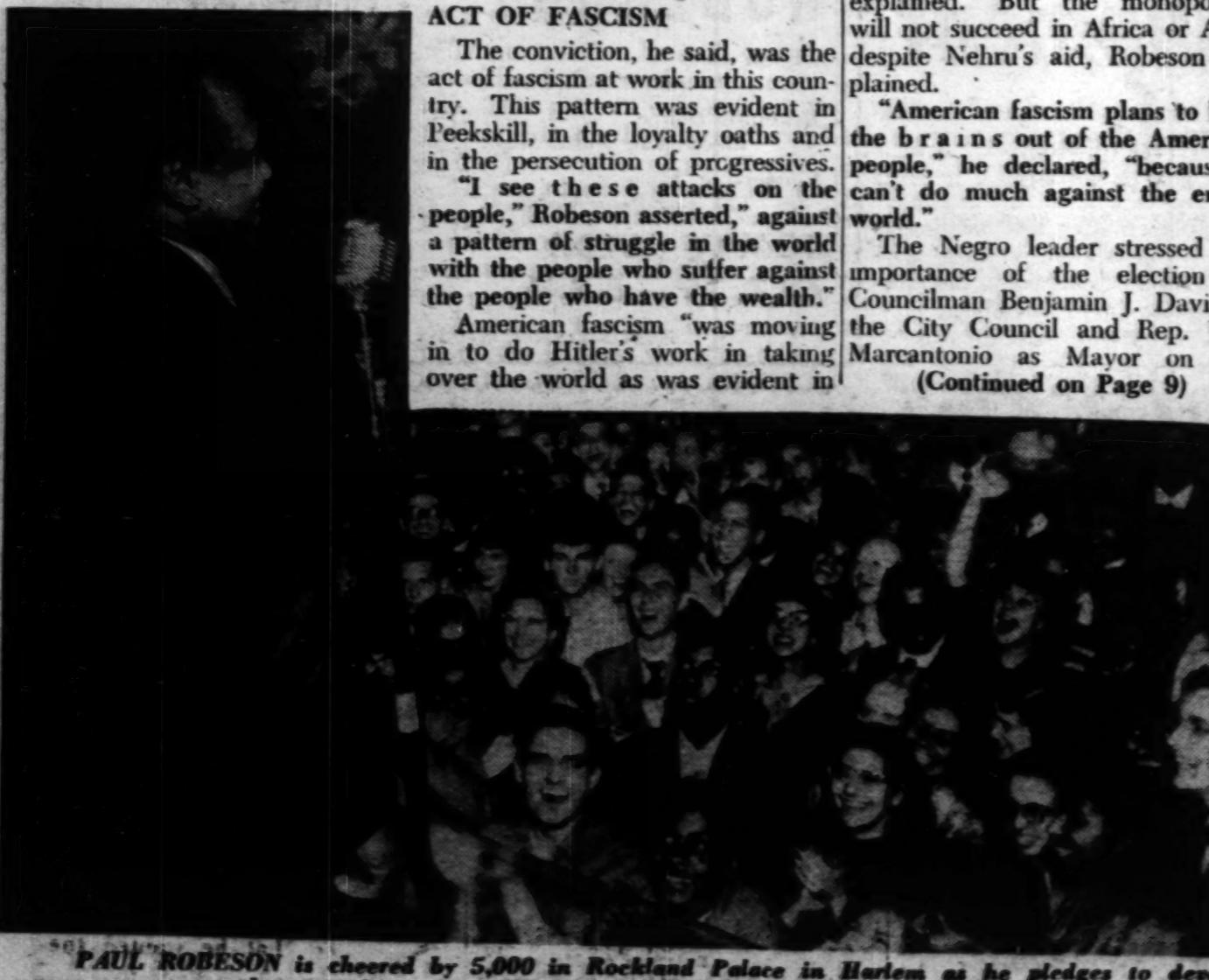
BAIL DEMAND

Right now, Mrs. Gates declared, the major question is to win the freedom of the framed '11' on reasonable bail. "Even those who are confused about the verdict," she pointed out, "will agree that this is only just."

Mrs. Dennis, wife of the Communist Party's general secretary, Eugene Dennis, also commented, after her visit to the jail yesterday morning: "Gene emphasized that there will be an effort to deny bail as part of this whole atmosphere of hysteria. But he believes that large sections of the American people will agree that the constitutional right to bail must be lived up to in this case."

Bail is the immediate issue, Mrs. Dennis said, "between now and Friday, there has to be a great de-

(Continued on Page 9)



PAUL ROBESON is cheered by 5,000 in Rockland Palace in Harlem as he pledges to devote every moment to the struggle to free the Communist leaders. —Photo by Peter

CP Hails High City Registration As Herald of a People's Victory

The New York state committee of the Communist Party yesterday hailed the record registration for the mayoralty election as "the herald of a people's victory at the Polls on Nov. 8." In a statement issued by William Norman, state secretary, the big increase in registration in working class districts was cited as proof of the "vast potential" existing for re-electing Councilman Benjamin J. Davis and a victory for the American Labor Party slate, headed by Rep. Vito Marcantonio.

Text of the statement follows:

Coinciding with the deadliest attack on the democratic rights of the American people in our nation's history, the New York City registration results are a rebuke to bipartisan reaction and the herald of a people's victory at the polls on Nov. 8. The foundations for a mighty people's counter-offensive have been laid.

New inroads for the democratic camp, represented by the candidacies of Benjamin J. Davis, great spokesman of the Negro people and outstanding Communist and people's leader, and the ALP ticket headed by the true political heir of LaGuardia, Vito Marcantonio, are clearly shown in the increased registration in key Negro, Italian-American, Puerto Rican and sections of the Jewish voters of this city. Together with this, the record-breaking registration of 2,783,308 for a mayoralty election reveals the deep concern of the people with the vital issues of the cold war, growing economic crisis, city needs, Negro rights and civil liberties.

The outstanding conclusion is that the vast potential for a people's victory in the 21st Senatorial District around the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis, and for the ALP city ticket, has been augmented by the registration results.

The facts speak for themselves:

- The largest proportionate increases in the entire city have taken place in the "home" districts of Vito Marcantonio and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis. Registration in East Harlem (overwhelmingly Italian-American) is unprecedented, reaching a 70 percent increase over 1945 and a 20 percent over 1946. In the 14th Assembly District (Lower Harlem), the general increase is 39 percent over 1945, and 11 percent over 1946. It is even higher in the Puerto Rican area.

THIRD HIGHEST

Registration in the 11th Assembly District, heaviest concentration of Negro voters and heart of the Davis 21st Senatorial District, is third highest in the entire city, amounting to 37 percent over 1945 and 12 percent as compared to 1946. The 30 percent increase over 1945 in the 13th Assembly District, comprised in the main of Negro and Puerto Rican with a considerable section of Jewish voters, is also a favorable factor.

Jewish Tribute to ALP Tomorrow

A Jewish Cultural Tribute to the candidates of the American Labor Party will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) night at Manhattan Center.

Sol Vail, director of the rally, said that the rally would also become a protest against the fascist trend revealed by the Foley Square verdict and the jailing of the defense lawyers. He reported a considerable response to the meeting from leaders of national groups in many communities.

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MARCANTONIO

for the reelection of Davis.

These results undoubtedly reveal greater potential support for the democratic camp among the Italian, Negro, and Puerto Rican people throughout the city, and also among the working class Jewish people although in a somewhat uneven manner. These increases reflect the militancy, and growing political consciousness among these key sections of the working people, stimulated by the outstanding candidacies of Benjamin J. Davis and Vito Marcantonio.

Proof of this are the significant increases in a number of Italian-American areas throughout the city (16th A.D., Brooklyn, 31 percent over 1945; 2nd A.D. Manhattan, almost 22 percent; 1st A.D. Queens, 26 percent and the 8th A.D. Bronx with one-third over 1945). Similarly, the other areas with large Puerto Rican populations, such as the 6th A.D. Brooklyn, with 26 percent increase over 1945, and the 5th A.D. Bronx, with 25 percent. While not as high as in the case of the 11th A.D. registration, the 23 percent increase in the key communities of the 7th A.D. Bronx (where Mrs. Dickerson, outstanding Negro woman, is a candidate for State Senate) and in the 7th A.D. Brooklyn, Bedford-Stuyvesant, are a

further reflection of the growing militancy of the Negro people.

While the Jewish areas are uneven, the registration in the Lower East Side (29 percent above 1945), the 8th A.D. Bronx and Williamsburgh, which include large sections of Jewish working class voters, are also potentially favorable for the ALP.

The general increase in registration over 1945, averaging 26 percent on a city scale and exceeding the 1946 gubernatorial registration figures, must end all false estimates of a state of "apathy" among the voters. Important sections of this vote are fluid and can be won for the candidacy of Benjamin J. Davis in the 21st Senatorial District and for the Marcantonio ALP ticket.

Special note must be taken of the uneven character of the registration of the Jewish voters, carrying over some of the trends of dissatisfaction with the Truman betrayal shown in 1948. Undoubtedly, this trend would have resulted in a lower turnout of Jewish voters had it not been offset by the indignation aroused by the open pro-fascist character of the Dulles-Dewey campaign. There is no doubt that the Liberal Party will attempt to exploit the continuing illusions in Lehman as a bulwark against anti-Semitism to win particularly the middle class Jewish vote. These developments emphasize the need for the third party and democratic forces to intensify their efforts on issues affecting the great traditionally progressive mass of Jewish voters in this city.

The general increase in registration is reflected, although unevenly in some of the Republican and Democratic strongholds, but not to the same extent as indicated in the key areas outlined above. This, taken together with the small increase in Queens (the smallest in the city, taking into account the influx of population) would indicate that the full force of the most

Harvester Council Backs Merger of UE, Farm Equipment

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—By a unanimous vote after lengthy discussion, the 50-man Harvester council of the CIO Farm Equipment and Metal Workers Union voted to back a CIO United Electrical Workers proposal for FE's membership to join UE and retain its democratic rights and autonomy.

The Council represents the majority of FE's membership, speaking for 40,000 International Harvester workers in 11 plants in Chicago, Rock Falls, Rock Island, East Moline and Canton, Ill.; Richmond, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; and Auburn, N. Y.

Council action recommended acceptance of the UE proposition by the FE international executive board, and also constituted a recommendation to the union's entire membership, which will hold a national referendum.

Gerald Field, director of the FE Harvester Council, stated: "Harvester workers, by a democratic process, have again voted to champion democracy and the militant brand of trade unionism which the founding principles of the CIO demand."

"While the rank-and-file membership of FE will make the final decision, as they always have in

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Gov't to Keep Jimcrow in Atom City; Protects Kluxer

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Atomic Energy Commission is going to maintain the slave world concept of white supremacy in Oak Ridge, Tenn., the nation's atom bomb capitol. Manufacturers of the most feared weapon in the world today, the AEC revealed an almost pathological fear of the white supremacists whose anti-Negro hatred guides Oak Ridge's policies of segregation and discrimination against Negro atomic workers.

The AEC told the Daily Worker that it will allow J. R. Huling, leader of the East Tennessee Ku Klux Klan, to live and operate in Oak Ridge. An official also said that the AEC intended to "integrate the life of its project towns into the pattern of surrounding communities."

The pattern around Oak Ridge is among the worst in the nation for the Negro people. The result for Negroes within Oak Ridge, is deplorable housing, few job opportunities except in menial labor, segregated schools with unequal facilities, poor recreational resources, and KKK terrorism.

ATOM TOWN BIAS

The AEC was asked a series of questions by the Daily Worker after the Pittsburgh Courier, national Negro weekly newspaper, exposed new discriminatory policies in the government owned and operated city.

The lengthy, apologetic replies by Morse Salisbury, director of the AEC public and technical information service office, revealed the commission's fear to embark into the area of human relations and eliminate Jimcrow.

The AEC was asked: "Is the policy of rigid segregation, housing restrictions and general discrimination condoned by the Atomic Energy Commission?"

The AEC replied: "Since segregation does not deny Negroes services and facilities, it alone does not constitute discrimination." The reply was startling. It not only perverted the facts of life facing the Negro every day in this nation, but it also served up another example of the civil rights flip-flops performed by the administration.

For on the day the AEC came up with its statements, Solicitor General Philip Perlman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, submitted a brief to the Supreme Court which attacked the segregation and discrimination policies of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The AEC's concept that "sepa-

Anti-Feinberg Law Rally Tomorrow

The Committee of a Thousand Parents Against the Feinberg Law will hold a public rally at 8 p.m. tomorrow (Wednesday), Oct. 19, at P.S. 186, 521 W. 145 St.

Other organizations sponsoring the meeting include the Parent-Teacher Association of P.S. 186; United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization; Convent Avenue Baptist Church, Spanish American Youth Bureau and others.

The meeting will hear the Rev. M. L. Wilson, of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church; Cecilia Lewis, of the Teachers Union; a student from City College of New York, and local community leaders. Josh White, noted folk singer, is scheduled to entertain. The meeting is one of a series scheduled by the committee throughout the city during the week of Oct. 17, "Anti-Feinberg Law Weeks."

"long and uniform practice" in and uneconomical" to provide a separate but equal school for Negroes. The state made it impossible to place Negro and white students in the same school. Besides, the AEC added, "it would be impractical

to provide a separate but equal school for Negroes.

The thought that it would be

(Continued on Page 10)

Exclusive

ADmits SEGREGATION

The AEC, however, insists that the administration holds the opposite view. It told the Daily Worker: "In conformance with the federal policy under which local conditions and customs are taken into account . . . there is segregation in the Oak Ridge community. The AEC does not condone illegal discrimination." Since local east Tennessee custom maintains that no discrimination against Negroes is illegal, the AEC statement was taken to mean that all discrimination is legal.

It's reply to two specific questions about the Oak Ridge KKK leader exposed both the AEC's and Justice Department's intense interest in protecting native fascists. Though the KKK is on the list of so-called "subversive" organizations, the AEC and FBI are allowing Huling to remain in Oak Ridge. Huling is manager of the C & S Market in Oak Ridge and is the East Tennessee KKK leader who introduced Lycurgas Spink, Imperial Kludd or chaplain of the KKK of America, to a Knoxville konclave several weeks ago.

The Daily Worker asked the AEC: "Why has the Atomic Energy Commission condoned the residence of J. R. Huling, the leader of the East Tennessee Ku Klux Klan, in Oak Ridge? Does not the AEC believe that a KKK leader living and working in Oak Ridge constitutes a danger to the security and well-being of the nation?"

DEFENDS KLUXER

Shelby Thompson, chief of the AEC Public Information Branch, replied: "Mr. J. R. Huling is a private citizen employed in a private enterprise as manager of the C & S Market, a grocery store in Oak Ridge. His private affairs have no known relationships to the business of the Atomic Energy Commission."

The private affairs of every other resident of Oak Ridge have been the subject of considerable investigation by AEC security police and the FBI, especially if those residents are particularly friendly with Negroes or take a stand against Jimcrow. Every CIO and AFL organizer who spent months in Oak Ridge in 1946 during intensive organizational drives of both white and Negro atomic workers was thoroughly investigated by the AEC and FBI before temporary resident passes were handed out to them.

On the other hand, Atomic Energy Commissioner David Lilienthal has displayed unusual zeal in barring what he called "subversive" CIO United Electrical Workers members from AEC installations in the General Electric plant near Schenectady, N. Y.

JIMCROW SCHOOLS

The Courier's story charged that the AEC is transporting Negro high school student to Knoxville every day rather than have them attend the Oak Ridge high school.

The AEC said "local law" and

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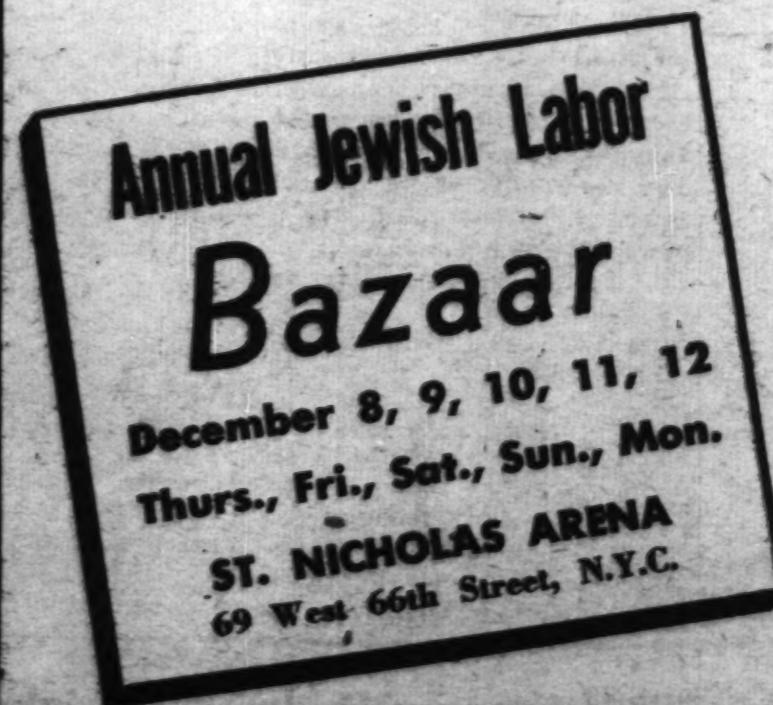
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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Aspirins for Heptisax

A GENTLEMAN by the false name of Heptisax (strange, isn't it, how some people get away with the use of adopted names) writes a Sunday piece in the New York *Herald Tribune* each week for the higher education of the suburban set. Time was, when this mysterious character devoted himself to campaigns against the income tax and the high sin of belonging to unions, and regularly lamented the fact that this country was founded as a democracy. Recently, he has specialized in the Left, a sort of Frederick Woltman in smoking jacket and leather slippers, and the Foley Square verdict gives him the peg this Sunday to bewail the arrest of people like himself in Czechoslovakia.

He speculates that if he were an American Communist, the Czech developments on top of the trial would cause him to "bid Uncle Joe good-bye forever." On the other hand, if he were not a "soft-boiled humanitarian," but a "complete scoundrel"—two types of Communists, in his view—the Czech events would make him angry. It was unkind, as he sees it, for the Czech purge to take place just as the Communist case was going to the jury. "But the interesting thing about the Communist problem is that, from the hard inner corps of the party, nobody will walk out because of either disillusionment or resentment," Mr. Inephtisax admits. "The student of human motives who can tell us why will probably give us a clew to the solution of a world headache."

IM NOT ANXIOUS to offer aspirin for Hepie's headache, but I note his admission that the Foley Square trial isn't going to bust up the American Communist Party. That's not because of some mysterious fanaticism but because they understand the relation between events in Czechoslovakia and Foley Square quite well.

Yes, it hurts the commuters of the world, who have nothing to lose but their trains that the working people of Czechoslovakia are determined to build a new society, and will not tolerate sabotage and espionage from the remnants of their bourgeoisie. Well, there is nothing we can do to ease their pain. The transition from an outworn, war-breeding, disastrous society to a new one of peace and liberty and plenty cannot be achieved to the applause from the Heptisaxes.

They have long ago forgotten the American Revolution, when spies were treated roughly, when the Sons of Liberty in New York were impolite to the Tories, and when thousands of Empire Loyalists were trundled off to Canada. They have long forgotten the lessons of the Reconstruction days, following the Civil War, when instead of making short and thorough shift of the slaveholders, they were allowed to make a come-back.

I DON'T KNOW how many merchants, bureaucrats and rightists have been arrested in Prague. My own experience in the Hotel Alcron, where foreign correspondents live, make me sure that correspondents for the capitalist press aren't giving the true story. They are exaggerating, because they get their news from the grumbler, griper, rumor-mongers and other castoffs of Czechoslovakia's past. But I don't doubt that the peoples' government has cracked down. My own impression from visiting Prague last year (as I wrote in these columns) was that the crackdown could not come too soon.

But is it so hard to understand the difference between events in Old Town Square and Foley Square? In one case, a people which was mismanaged by its rulers, sold out at Munich and plunged into Nazi slavery has at last taken control of its destinies. It is determined not to let a handful of snakes and toadstools poison the new life of the overwhelming majority. In Foley Square, the judicial puppets of a minority of monopolist mis-rulers takes its vengeance on the Party that is fighting for the interests of the overwhelming majority, fighting to save this nation from the disasters which were visited on Czechoslovakia until the new broom of peoples power began to sweep clean. Is there really a comparison? In one case, a new society defends itself; in the other case, a decrepit old society wants to blind the millions in its grip by crippling their vanguard.

Here is the clew to our understanding and confidence. Have an aspirin for your headaches, Mr. Hep... but it won't do you a bit of good.

VIRGIL—Far From Obsolete



—By Len Kleis

World of Labor

By George Morris

The AFL Champs of 'Free Unionism'

By George Morris

The best obit I saw of an AFL convention is by one of the most conservative labor news reporters I know. He is Fred Perkins, the Scripps-Howard staff writer. His story on the St. Paul convention in the New York *World-Telegram*, headed "650 AFL 'Yes' Men End Convention," follows:

"Delegates returning to their homes today from the American Federation of Labor's convention couldn't complain about being overworked—their minds were made up for them here at every turn."

"No important decision was made on the floor. All of the 650 delegates had to do was say 'yes' or 'no' depending on what the leadership already had decided."

"The proceedings got so cut and dried yesterday that 13 vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer George Meany were reelected on one motion. The leaders said they wanted to save time. They might just as well have included AFL President William Green, who was named to his 28th term. But Mr. Green rated a separate motion."

"After that, the delegates settled back and heard a speech from Defense Secretary Louis Johnson. He praised the AFL for its longtime record of opposition to dictators—and dictatorships."

You have to read the Johnson speech to really appreciate Perkins' punch line. It was entirely devoted to anti-Communism and loaded with the worst of lies and filth about the Soviet Union. That, of course, wouldn't be unusual for a man of such reactionary character as Johnson. But he intertwined this slop with the most eloquent and flowery phrases in praise of the AFL as the very essence of "democracy," and "free labor."

JOHNSON WAS TALKING to the most totalitarian outfit in America. Facing him were monarchs, some of whom maintained a machine throttle-hold over their organization for a half a century and more. Seventh vice-president W. D. Mahon did not step down from the presidency of the AFL's streetcarmen until the 52nd year of his uninterrupted bossdom. Also sitting there was Joe Ryan, elected FOR LIFE as president of the longshoremen.

I don't mean to suggest that every one sitting in the convention represented a dictatorship. Thanks at least to the preservation of the autonomy rule in the Federation, there are some unions, like the International Typographical Union, that preserve their democracy. But the apparent cost of being left alone is to say little that may offend those who run the AFL.

ON ONE SCORE the AFL convention caused a little sensation. That came in Bill Green's opening speech when he ribbed Phil Murray for accepting the wage-freeze recommendation of the President's Fact-Finders, and then added:

"We don't want government boards. We don't ask for government boards. We are opposed to government boards setting our wage standards anywhere or any place."

This only shows how far to the right Murray has moved. Even "ancient Bill," as Murray calls him, is moving away from him—leftward.

Does Green mean a word of what he said? Last February the AFL issued its *Monthly Labor Survey* as a guide to negotiators for 1949. The survey concluded:

"A general wage increase of about five percent can be achieved this year without raising prices if PRODUCTION PER WORKER INCREASES AND COSTS ARE CUT."

"Be ready to cooperate in saving costs in order to make wage increases possible. This will be particularly important in 1949."

In other words, before fourth round talks even got under way, Green's boys told the employers they were ready to take five percent where speedup is sufficiently advanced, to warrant the

It was that advice to negotiators that won the AFL's top brass the plaudits of the business organs. Typical of the applause was a column by the *World-Telegram's* financial editor which was headed "Union grows up; AFL advises affiliates they must help pay their own wage boosts."

The best thing Green could have done was to clam up on the subject. His people provided the key "evidence" the fact-finders needed to conclude that wages should be frozen.

Letters from Readers

Skeptical Hoosiers

Indianapolis.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Indianapolis Star has been conducting a daily campaign of warmongering, anti-Sovietism and red-baiting. However, the two letters enclosed, both printed in the Star within a couple of days of each other, indicate that readers of that paper view its propaganda with some scepticism and a considerable sense of humor, to say the very least.

JULIA SANDY.

The first letter, signed by Ted Anderson, of Montezuma, Ind., says:

I see where a town in northern Colombia by the name of Laraya was reported burned to the ground in a recent political fight.

Conservatives blamed the liberals and the liberals blamed the conservatives.

What is this? Haven't they

any Communists down there they can blame?

Part of the second letter to the Indianapolis Star, signed by Eugene Pegley, Box 110, London, Ky., states:

Has the Un-American Activities Committee gone to sleep on the job? Why don't they investigate Truman for spreading Communist propaganda? We all know that Russia couldn't have an atomic bomb. Why? Just before I heard the news of it I had been reading an article in *Reader's Digest* which assured me that Russian industry is on the verge of collapse and can't even produce good consumer goods, much less an atom bomb. Our press has assured us all along that Russian science was deteriorating fast and of course we all know that our most virtuous press wouldn't tell us a lie. Why even that most truthful Westbrook Pegler told us that Russia only recently learned to use a wheelbarrow.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE is alarmed over John L. Lewis' proposal for labor unity in the present strike struggles. It would be a "monstrous unity," the Trib says. And this organ of Wall Street monopoly whines that such unity would be a "vast labor monopoly" menacing our "democratic community." When shortsighted labor leaders play Wall Street's anti-Communist game of divide and rule, the Trib is all for them. But let the spectre of labor unity—real fighting unity—arise, and the Trib shows its teeth.

THE POST'S Max Lerner does some belly-crawling for reaction. He agrees eagerly with every lying cliche about the Communists as Moscow agents. Then, he condemns the verdict because the Communists are a "puny threat," not a major one. Still, Lerner admits that the whole basis for the trial, the Smith Act, "broke with our tradition of freedom."

THE TIMES enumerates the "reasons" why New China should not be "recognized," somewhat like King Canute explaining to the sea why its waves must halt. The Times doesn't

seem to realize that the New China is too big not to be "recognized," even by the most obtuse reactionary.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone riddles the Telegram's argument that the "verdict doesn't stop anybody from seeking reforms in government." Says Stone: "It doesn't stop anyone from jumping off bridges either. But if the verdict stands and the Communists are forced underground, it will be more discreet to avoid the advocacy of reforms which someone may consider 'Communistic.'"

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN, which used to print the fascist ravings of mass-murderers Goering and Mussolini, calls communism a "crime." Under fascism, communism is a "crime."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is a "friend of labor" in one editorial, in which it advises the CIO to "throw" the leftwing unions out, whether the latter wish to leave or stay. But in another editorial the Telly denounces the proposal by John L. Lewis for labor's united action. A Hitler Labor Front is what the Telly wants.

DENNIS' CLOSING ADDRESS TO JURY

Following is the concluding portion of the closing address made by Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, speaking as his own attorney at the Foley Square trial. The first part was published last Friday. For such a stirring and dignified presentation, Dennis was sentenced to six months for "contempt." A section of Dennis' prepared summation was omitted because of time limitation.

Foster's deposition is the most authoritative statement of our Communist Party's position on how to prevent the rise of fascism in the United States, and on our policies for promoting orderly social progress.

There is also in evidence an article entitled "Notes on American Democracy." This was not written by Martha or Ben or Dave or Otto. The defendant Gil Green and I wrote it. It was published under our own names in 1938, and it cannot be brushed off at this late date as a so-called self-serving declaration.

The jury will recall that in this article, Gil Green and I explained why the rise of fascism made it necessary for Marxists everywhere to modify certain propositions. We also explained why in these United States, as well as in other capitalist countries, Communists developed in various ways a new tactical line of current policies to realize a new strategic objective.

Before Hitler's seizure of power, we American Marxists recognized that the rule of big business, the dictatorship of monopoly capital, as we call it, was masked in the form of bourgeois democracy. Therefore we believed that whenever the American working class would establish socialism, it could only follow the path of a direct transition from bourgeois democracy to socialist democracy, whenever that would take place.

However, by 1935 it was clear that a new social phenomenon, not foreseen by Marx or Lenin, had come upon the stage of history, and also that the transition to socialism would take different forms.

The German Junkers and big industrialists, enabled to rule in the old way, established altogether a new form of capitalist rule. This was fascism or Nazism. It was not, as some first thought, a new kind of socialism, national socialism. On the contrary, it was the rule of the most reactionary, most war-minded and most jingoistic monopolists, imposing their rule by unrestrained force and violence.

Neither before nor since the appearance of Nazism, neither before nor since 1933 did we defendants ever advocate the forcible overthrow of the United States Government.



DENNIS

ment. However, with the advent of Hitler's Third Reich something new did enter into our calculation.

As against the limited human and democratic rights enjoyed by the working people in the capitalist states, we and others had to weigh the horror and enslavement of fascism. Through fascism German finance capital destroyed the bourgeois democratic Weimar Republic to which it had earlier given birth. Fascism everywhere is the destroyer of bourgeois democratic institutions as well as the most avowed enemy of working class democracy. It is in fact the main enemy of all democratic rights, of all decent humanity.

Anti-Fascist Movement

We American Communists, as Green and I wrote in "Notes on American Democracy," understood that it would be a betrayal of the American people's future as well as of their immediate interests to permit fascism to come to power in the United States, and we taught that there was only one way to safeguard the Bill of Rights and peace and to advance the struggle for social progress. We advocated the rallying of all democratic and anti-monopoly forces in a broad, anti-fascist people's movement to block the road to fascism and to quarantine the fascist aggressors. This is a strategic course that our Party chartered in 1935, particularly after exchanging experience with the Communist leaders of other countries at the

Seventh World Congress. It is the course which the defendants and the Communist Party have followed to this very day.

We American Communist leaders learned from the experience of other peoples struggling to prevent the spread of fascism, but we did not follow anybody's blueprint. In our country, where there are no mass Communist and Socialist parties, no united trade union movement, we based ourselves more on the pattern of the anti-slavery coalition of Lincoln's time. We advocated the building of a broad democratic front, led by labor.

People's Coalition

We advocated that such an anti-fascist and anti-war people's coalition should embrace the Roosevelt New Dealers as well as Communists, the Negro people, trade unionists, intellectuals, small businessmen and farmers.

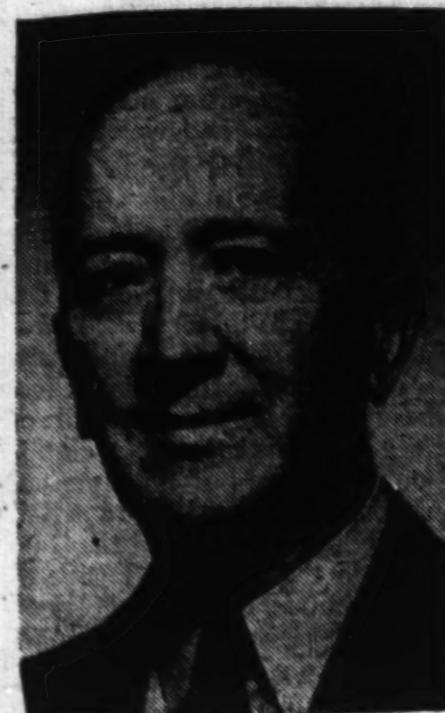
And we defendants helped to bring such a people's coalition into being even though it was a loose combination and even though labor did not exercise the leading political role in it. In the prewar years this coalition did not seek to build a new political party or to elect a people's government, although it did begin to shape a new progressive political alliance.

It supported Roosevelt's New Deal and it worked for the re-election of Roosevelt in 1936 as well as in 1944.

However, the prosecution tries to make something of a well-known fact, that we Communists did not at all times, from 1933 to 1945, support all of Roosevelt's policies, and that in 1939 and 1940 as well as in 1933 and 1934, we opposed the Roosevelt Administration. Our opposition was based on our estimate that in 1939 and 1940, the Federal Administration gave aid and comfort to the men of Munich, helped to arm Hitler's Finnish allies, and sent oil and scrap-iron to Japan.

You jurors no doubt have your own opinion of this period in recent history, but the record establishes clearly the following facts which alone are relevant to the issues we are now considering:

First, we defendants and the Communist Party bent every ef-



FOSTER

fort to prevent the rise of fascism from 1933 onward.

Secondly, we at all times taught that it was possible to succeed in this effort, and, as a means to preserving the Bill of Rights and peace, we advocated labor's independent political action and a broad united front of all progressive and democratic forces.

And, thirdly, in two different periods we were in opposition to the Roosevelt Administration, but at no time did we ever advocate the forcible overthrow of the Roosevelt Administration, and at no time, I might add, have we ever advocated the forcible overthrow of the bipartisan Truman Administration whose reactionary policies we resolutely oppose.

The jury will not soon have forgotten the demagogic language of Hitler and Goebbels which advertised their police state rule of terror as a crusade to save Western civilization from Communist barbarism and Soviet aggression.

Barbarism against the Jews and the murder of Communists and militant trade unionists were justified as measures to purify the Aryan race and to safeguard the national security of Germany, but this unprecedented menace to humanity was finally met and militarily defeated by a world anti-fascist front, headed by the wartime Anglo-American-Soviet anti-Axis coalition. And we Communist leaders, it should be noted, had advocated and worked over the years for such an anti-fascist front.

Hailed Victory

Over Axis

In the July 1945 resolution at the Communist convention the Communist leaders, as you know, hailed the military defeat of Nazi Germany as a great victory for all mankind. But we also warned that this victory did not yet guarantee of itself the complete destruction of fascism either in the world or in our own country.

Therefore, we warned that the American imperialists would try to build a new anti-Communist war

axis centered not in Berlin but in Wall Street. We warned that they would try to save the pieces of fascism in Germany and Japan in order to save and to strengthen their cartel interests. We warned that they would try to incite anti-Semitism in our own country. We warned that they would oppose the rising spirit of national liberation among the Negro people and that they would insult and lynch returning Negro veterans.

We warned that they would continue to profiteer at the people's expense, would seek to lower wage standards and endeavor to cripple the trade unions. We warned that the American counterparts of Krupp and Thyssen, the Hearsts, duPonts and Rockefellers would take over the bedraggled banner of anti-Communism and use Goebbels' slogan in a second-hand way in an attempt to divide labor and the people at home and to ride herd on the nations of the world.

Our answer to these dangers in 1945 was not to advocate or to call for the forcible overthrow of the United States Government, then headed by President Truman. Our answer was a rallying call to the people to stop the overthrow of the progressive policies of Roosevelt. And in July, 1945, we defendants even called on labor and the people to support every single measure which the Truman Administration might advance that would help carry out Roosevelt's progressive foreign and domestic policies. And we have always been staunch supporters of the Potsdam agreement, even though it was signed by Harry S. Truman and by him betrayed.

Fascist Danger Had Increased

In the draft resolution of May, 1948, put in evidence by the defense, we Communist leaders took stock of the fascist danger once more.

We found that it had not diminished but had increased. We found that leading Nazis were being restored to favor and power in the Western Zone of Germany while non-Communist progressives as well as Communists were being persecuted in the United States. We found that instead of democratizing Western Germany and Japan that the Truman Administration and the bi-partisan Congress were introducing in the United States their own version of the Nuremberg decrees and "dangerous thought" persecutions. We mobilized all the forces we could reach or influence not to overthrow the United States Government but to defeat the Mundt-Nixon police state bill.

We found in this resolution of May, 1948, that anti-Semitism was on the increase and the attacks against the Negro people were still mounting. We found that the cost of living was going up, the housing shortage continued, and that labor had been injured and weak-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dennis to Judge Medina After the Verdict

"This trial, and the verdict, is an evil and an illegitimate product of a bipartisan conspiracy, of a conspiracy of men who want to destroy the Bill of Rights and peace, and I think that the adjournment of counsel and the accompanying decision to remand the defendants without bail is in keeping with the sinister and police state character of this trial.

"I don't think any democratic-minded American, and people in other lands, will pass off lightly even the sentencing of the lawyers which took place today because this is just the first tiny fruits of the

infamous verdict in this trial, but it will serve to alert and to arouse our people as to their stake in what has happened here."

"And I would say to your Honor, in Nazi Germany, in Mussolini Italy, men also sat in high tribunals, also wore black robes and also handed down pro-Fascist decisions; but I would remind the Court that the people reversed those verdicts and decisions just as our people will reverse the decisions and the verdict in this case, and the people's verdict will be for peace, for democracy and for social progress."

(Continued from Page 1) ended by the Taft-Hartley Act. And we saw that militarists and bankers were having altogether too much to say about our government policies and civilian life. And what did we Communist leaders find that all this added up to, in the resolution of May, 1948, drafted two months before our indictment?

Warned of Fascist Threat

We did not say, and I repeat, we did not say that fascism is here. We said our country faces a serious and a growing threat of fascism. We said the American people could and should get together to defeat the forces of fascism by a united public democratic mass action and to prevent its coming to power. We advocated un-

der different historic circumstances that all Americans opposed to the spread of fascism get together to do what all opposed to the spread of chattel slavery did in 1858 and 1860.

We advocated the establishment of a people's government, not a working class government, not a socialist government, but a democratic anti-war and anti-trust government, a modern counterpart of Lincoln's government of, by and for the people.

There are many Americans, of course, who think either that such a government could not be elected or that it should not be elected, but that is not an issue here. That is above all something for the electorate, for all the people, to decide in 1950, 1952 or maybe 1956.

We Communist leaders firmly

believe on our part that such a government can be established, and it can be established by constitutional and democratic processes. We believe that such a government can be elected and should be elected with popular support and the united mass action of a majority of our people, and that is what we have taught in the period covered by the indictment; that is what we have advocated.

We do not believe that the American people have to repeat the tragic experiences of the German people. We do not believe that this people of ours, with 173 years of democratic tradition and struggle behind them, are going to surrender the Bill of Rights. We do not believe that they will let themselves be tricked by the new disciples of Hitler's anti-Communists into giving up the right to

say what they think, to listen to whom they please, and to determine their own destiny in their own way, in their own manner.

Prosecution Poses 'Iffy' Questions

The jury will have noted that the prosecution from start to finish has followed a line of proof that unfortunately seems to lead us from one "iffy" question to another. That is because the prosecution is not only attempting to try in this court political doctrine as well as political issues on which the American people will pass at some future time, but they are also trying to tell you men and women of the jury what we 11 defendants would advocate or do if, when, and some time in the unforeseeable future. For one of

these very "iffy" questions raised by the prosecution is not quite as "iffy" as it was even eight or nine months ago.

You jurors recall that the United States Attorney in his opening statement, as well as the false witness Budenz and others, profess to tell you what we Communists would do come another great depression. According to the timetable of these false prophets when another great depression takes place we would pull out the prosecution's Mein Kampf blueprint and advocate—you know what. But the record shows already in July, 1945, we defendants did not take the same "iffy" view of another great depression that some people did. We did not schedule a date for its arrival, but we did warn that a new economic crisis was on its way.

How Communists Fight Depression and War

The jury must wonder why the "iffy" manner threatened the American people.

The jury is familiar with it. You know it is not a socialist program, nor is it a program for making the depression bigger and worse.

The nub of this People's Program of Action is our advocacy that the people unite to make the monopolists pay for the crisis, and we urge that labor wake up to the fact that Wall Street's cold war program does not and cannot provide economic security nor peace. It has produced guns instead of butter; less, not more jobs; international tension but not international cooperation. We urge that the people wake up to the fact that while the bi-partisan government in power can be influenced by mass pressure, it is not going to defend the workers' living standards any more than it is going to defend peace.

And we therefore advocate the election of a People's Government led by the people which will curb monopoly, protect the people's living standards and prevent the trusts from taking Hitler's way out of this new economic crisis, the way of fascism and imperialist war.

Maybe none of you jurors share our convictions. The questions I have raised here with respect to our program and what we have brought forward will help solve the depression now developing in interests of our people. But you still don't have to believe the prosecution in the face of overwhelming proof that we defendants never did advocate the forcible overthrow of the Hoover government in the last great depression, nor the forcible overthrow of the United States Government today.

The prosecution has still another "iffy" proposition. It falsely charges that if we Communist leaders do not advocate the forcible overthrow of the government in time of depression, then allegedly we do so during an imperialist war. This theory has been spun by the prosecution from the old and revered working class slogan "turn the imperialist war into civil war."

Peoples Will Prevent War

As to this we defendants have answered that our calculations are all based on the proposition that the peoples are going to prevent another imperialist war, another world war. Nevertheless we have told the jury all about this slogan, dug up from the archives of World War I by the prosecution.

In fact, you also read about it in Government's Exhibit No 30, the History. You know that in 1907 and again in 1912 the world socialist movement declared that workers should consider it a crime to shoot each other for the sake of the profits of the capitalists.

When World War I broke out it was the Bolsheviks who alone applied this principle and adopted as a slogan of action "turn the imperialist war into civil war." That was the only possible way of opposing that particular unjust war

and of hastening its end. It also turned out to be the way, at that time, in that place, and under those circumstances, of advancing the struggle for socialism to its complete victory over Czarism and capitalist depression in Russia.

The jury knows that the German worker did not practice this slogan in 1914 and 1919, and the defense has shown how subsequently this helped to prepare the way for Hitler's coming to power.

Above all, the jury should remember that the slogan "turn the imperialist war into a civil war" was employed in a specific war, in the concrete circumstances of World War I. It is true that this tactic, this slogan of action flowed from a cardinal Marxist principle to which we defendants subscribe.

The prosecution does not dare come right out and say that it is illegal or immoral to distinguish between just and unjust wars, but, particularly in the cross-examination of the defendant Gates, Green and Thompson, it made its position clear.

The prosecution's code of ethics distinguishes only between declared and undeclared wars, between wars waged by other governments and wars waged and supported by the government of the United States.

That is the language of the advocates of a preventive war; it is the language of aggressors and those who seek to emulate Adolf Hitler.

We Communists speak the blunt and honest language of the working people.

We say plainly that the first and highest duty of the patriot of any country is to judge the cause for which his own government resorts to arms, whether it be just or unjust.

We say a guilt attaches to those Germans who did not oppose Hitler's wars of aggression, and Americans would be equally guilty if they supported an unjust war waged by any government of the United States.

Carl Schurz' Patriotic Slogan

And as we defendants have told the jury we concur in the patriotic idea expressed by Carl Schurz, once a member of Lincoln's administration and later elected to Congress. Opposing the Spanish-American War of 1898 Carl Schurz told the House of Representatives, "My country, right or wrong; when right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right."

Out of the whole 30-year history of our Communist Party's resolute struggle against the imperialist warmakers and against their imperialist wars, the prosecution has not been able to dig up a single example that the Communist Party or its national leadership ever advocated the use of its slogan, the concrete application of its slogan, even though we had the constitutional right to do so.

The best, or more correctly, the April, 1945, that capitalism ain't what she used to be, and that what is bred doesn't always hatch.

Possible to Prevent New World War

The record proves that we have been saying in the whole period covered by the indictment that the defeat of the Axis powers in 1945, as well as the great and growing power of the anti-imperialist camp of peace, democracy and socialism, makes it possible for the first time in history to prevent another world war.

Many Americans taken in by Wall Street's war propaganda, by its anti-Communist hysteria, believe that World War III is inevitable, as does the prosecution, which fosters the bi-partisan war drive, but there is no law against believing, and there is every reason to believe that the peace-loving peoples of the world, if united, are now powerful enough to impose their will for peace.

We Communist leaders do believe that, and we believe today that today the Soviet Union is a mighty and invincible bulwark of peace, stronger, more influential than it was even during its military victory over the Axis in World War II.

We believe that the new democracies of Eastern Europe and the Peoples Republic of China have further tipped the world scales against the warmongers.

We believe that hundreds of millions of people in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America are uniting to save the world from the unimaginable horrors of an atomic war, and we believe that the passionate desire for peace is bringing together millions of Americans, especially working people, who hold many different views about the future course of social development, bringing them together nonetheless and uniting them in action, to assure that no United States Government ever plunges them into another world war and into an unjust and barbarously destructive war.

In view of this, the prosecution, even at this late date, has tried to make it appear that we Communists supported the United States and the United Nations war against the anti-Comintern axis for ulterior motives. The prosecution wants you to believe that our devotion to the cause of world peace is not motivated by allegiance to our people, by concern for the welfare of our country. It has also endeavored to insinuate that today our advocacy of American-Soviet friendship and peace is akin to treason.

Members of the jury may recall that when Thomas Jefferson opposed the Federalists' plot for an Anglo-American war alliance against revolutionary France in 1790, he was motivated by the genuine interests of the American people and the cause of peace.

Abraham Lincoln had the welfare of our people, no less than that of the Mexican people, at

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from Page 2) heart when he opposed the annexationist war against Mexico in 1948.

Roosevelt's Peace Efforts

And Franklin Delano Roosevelt sought to, and did, promote the vital interests of the American people and the cause of peace by advocating and establishing friendship and cooperation with the USSR, both in times of war and peace.

And thus, too, we Communists who zealously oppose the warmongers, who advocate and work for a peace pact of friendship be-

tween the U.S.A. and USSR, are second to none in advancing the indivisible cause of world peace and the welfare and liberty and happiness of our fellow Americans.

Nowhere in the world today, except in Wall Street and Foley Square, is there talk of turning an imperialist war into civil war.

Everywhere in the world, everywhere in the States of our Union the people—in the first place, the Communists have a new slogan of action: No more war.

A Glorious and Practical Slogan

That is our slogan of action, and this is both a glorious and a

practical and a realizable slogan, and this is a slogan we 11 defendants believe in and advocate, and have done so throughout the entire period covered by the indictment, and what we are doing today and will do tomorrow.

But if in defiance of the will of the vast bulk of our fellow Americans, in defiance of the will of all progressive humanity, an aggressive imperialist war, an atomic war should be unleashed on the world, what then? Does the jury for a minute suppose that if we 11 defendants were imprisoned that nobody in America, nobody in the world would struggle to put a speedy halt to the criminal, atomic destruction of the human race?

We Communist leaders think ternal affairs of Greece and Turkey as well as in China.

We opposed the ill-fated Marshall Plan which exported arms, anti-Communism and economic crises to Europe, and which interfered in the economic and political life of the countries of Western Europe.

We also opposed the so-called North Atlantic Pact which bypassed the United Nations and resurrected the anti-Communist lands.

We have published pamphlets, circulated leaflets, organized mass meetings, held conferences and done everything we could think of to help the American people defeat the violent diplomacy of the conspirators who want to launch an atomic war. We have made every effort to unite the most widely varied groups and individuals for joint action for peace.

The prosecution has burrowed in the archives of 30 years of American Communist writings and told you that ideas we no longer hold because of changed circumstances are the only valid evidence of what presumably we believe today.

The prosecution says that the only time in his 50 years of advocating socialism that Bill Foster, the national chairman of our Party, that the only time that he ever told what he really thinks was when he wrote a book many years ago called "Toward a Soviet America," a book which he long ago repudiated as immature and in a great many respects as mistaken, and which by the way our Party never endorsed and long ago dropped from its circulation.

How do you jurors test sincerity? How do you measure devotion to principles? By finding out what books a person reads or quotes from or recommends? Or by applying that ancient and venerable yardstick, "By their deeds ye shall know them."

Don't you think it wise to check words against deeds, promise against performance? That is the only test in whose validity we Communists put our trust, and that is the test the prosecution wants that you do not use in this trial.

And of all the sinister devices thought out by the prosecution in its efforts to convict us for our alleged thoughts, for our principles, one of the most devilish is its arbitrary attempt to divorce, to try to separate, our theory from our practice. According to the prosecution, all of our what is termed good works are mere window-dressing.

The jury will recall that false witnesses accused Paul and the Disciples charging that they taught, "Let us do evil that good may come." But in this trial the prosecution has not only revived this ancient slander but also has given it a new twist. Unable to change either our ideals or our deeds the prosecution argues that we teach, "Let us do good so that evil may come."

What Does the Record Show?

Yes, admits the prosecution, we 11 defendants have carried on some legitimate political activities. But, ah! With what ulterior motives, with what vicious intent to exploit the grievances of the people? What does the record reply to this charge?

First it shows that we Marxists consider that theory and practice are interconnected, are inseparable and react one upon the other. Without a scientific theory to light its way and to show what lies ahead, a working class, any working class political organization won't get very far. And unless this theory is put into practice and is constantly checked and modified in accord with experience it will cease to be a science and instead will become a cold dogma engraved on stone.

This view, very well expressed in the last chapter of Government's Exhibit No. 30, is often expressed in the words, "Marxism

is not a dogma, it is a guide to action."

The prosecution however tries to stand this slogan on its head and to reverse it. The prosecution asserts that Marxism is a blueprint and it claims that we defendants do the exact opposite of what we really believe in its attempt to prove that Marxism is not a guide to action.

Not without some objections from the prosecution, we 11 Communists leaders have managed to get into evidence and testimony at least a partial record of our activities, especially in the period covered by the indictment.

In more than one way we Communists are educators as well as organizers. In fact, teaching is one of the charges brought against us here. But we are doers as well as thinkers. As educators our aim is not only to teach a few hundred or so Communists who master Marxist-Leninist theory, important as this is; our aim is to help educate tens of millions of American working people in the school of struggle for their needs, their acts and aspirations.

How Communists Educate

Thus our aim is to rally and mobilize millions of working people, to defend and to advance their own vital interests; to meet their needs for jobs and security, for housing, health and old age pensions, for equality and civil liberty, for peace, national freedom and social advantage. Our aim is to teach them to be better Americans by becoming class conscious workers, imbued with the spirit and idealism of socialism.

How does the record show that we defendants do this? It shows, first of all, that we teach and advocate the leading role of the working class, in championing its own interest as well as the welfare of all oppressed peoples. It shows, too, that we place a high value upon united people's action. We encourage and develop common action of the common folk against the trusts, the lynchers and the war instigators.

We try to get workers and other plain people who hold differing views about the future as well as about various immediate issues to act together on one or another burning question which can unite them in the common struggle against their common enemies.

And the record shows that we Communist leaders and the members of our Party have concerned ourselves at all times with the living standards of the workers and common people and particularly with those of the most exploited workers, the Negro workers.

It is not we Communists who exploit grievances. That is done by two other parties, the parties that make promises at election time and break them between election. Our Party lives in and with the people around the clock, year in and year out.

Yes, we try to get elected to public office. We Communists, together with more than 60,000 other progressive New Yorkers, Negro and white, have succeeded in electing and reelecting Benjamin

J. Davis, Jr., to the New York City Council, and there to serve the common people ably and courageously.

What Marx Said About Negroes

The jury knows by now that grievances of the Negro people are of special concern to our Party. We teach the principles expressed by Lincoln, as well as by Karl Marx, that men in the white skin can never be free while men in the black skin are oppressed.

And we teach this principle in some very elementary ways, breaking Jimcrow in beaches and parks—throwing a picket line outside of a store on the East Side, or an A&P in Harlem.

The jury should ask itself how the prosecution dares to charge that we Communists exploit the grievances of the Negro people by trying to put an end to Jimcrow, by activities to stop police brutality and lynching. We Communists have carried out in action what we said about civil rights legislation, both in our resolution of 1945 and of 1948. But two other political parties, whose leaders made some very fine-sounding promises to exploit the grievances and win votes, have failed to deliver.

Ours is a numerically small party, and, as the jury knows, it is not yet the party in State power, but the Trenton Six and Mrs. Ingram and her two sons owe their lives in no small part to our efforts to arouse the American people, Negro and white, to stop their execution and to win their freedom.

Did we exploit these two cases?

Or the Scottsboro case, or a host of others, because we oppose these legal lynchings in principle, and also use these object lessons to educate millions of people on the need to enforce the Bill of Rights by the united mass actions of all Americans, Negro and white.

The Right of Self-Determination

You jurors have heard Benjamin Davis and Henry Winston explain what we Communists mean by the right of self-determination. They told you how at our 1945 convention we reaffirmed the historic right of the Negro people to determine their own destiny and to achieve complete self-government in the Black Belt where they are a majority.

Let the prosecution tell you how the imprisonment of Henry Winston or Benjamin Davis, or the outlawing of the Communist Party would save the Negro people from force and violence now or at any time in the future.

How would this advance the national liberation movement of the Negro people and assure orderly and peaceful social change for Americans as a whole? You know that it is a basic principle of Marxism-Leninism that the working class will one day lead the nation. You know of our manifold activities in behalf of the working class, of which we are a component part.

These activities also have a two-fold purpose, but they have nothing in common with the prose-

We Communist leaders think ternal affairs of Greece and Turkey as well as in China.

The prosecution has been trying to convince you jurors that all Communists and especially that I and my co-defendants are liars if not conspirators. It says that we concealed our real views and aims. It has brought false witnesses to tell you what we allegedly think, and to misrepresent our understanding of what the science of Marxism-Leninism is.

The prosecution has tried to give a totally false picture of how we defendants apply our principles concretely at each historical moment and in accord with the needs of our own people and country.

cution's charge that we Communists seek to exploit the workers' grievances. Our Party is the blood and bone of the working class. We are workers. The workers' grievances are our grievances. We don't want to exploit them. We want to end these grievances, and we want to abolish forever the social conditions that give rise to such grievances.

We have advocated mass struggles for wage increases so that workers and their families can have more to eat, a better place to live in, a better life. We advocate and organize political actions to secure Taft-Hartley repeal, because the trade unions are the backbone of American democracy. Another party, not ours, exploited the workers' grievances against the Taft-Hartley law.

Workingclass Education

But we also seek to use these struggles to educate American labor to its immediate task and class responsibilities. The working class cannot become the leader of the nation at some future time if today it does not champion the needs of all the oppressed and exploited.

It cannot establish a durable alliance with the Negro people and promote social progress if it does not earn their confidence by meeting their present-day struggles for job equality, for the right to vote, and for the right to live free from lynching.

The working class cannot lead the whole people to the future socialist reorganization of society if it does not today lead the people in curbing the monopolists, in making them pay for the economic crises, of blocking their war schemes in their effort to destroy the Bill of Rights.

The United States Attorney, the false witness Philbrick, the false witness Calomiris, and others, told you about a mass mobilization—a mass mobilization against the Mundt-Nixon Bill as if it were some insurrectionary plot. We Communist leaders are proud of this mobilization for democracy, but by ourselves we could never have prevented the passage of this police-state measure.

However, it was our leadership and initiative that brought this menacing threat to the Bill of Rights before very broad sections of the people. Is it a crime to sound this timely warning? Is it a crime to have organized in support of people's movements to preserve the Bill of Rights in every State of the Union? Is it a crime to defend the outlawing of antisemitism and the defeat of police state legislation? Is it a crime to work for the abolition of the House Un-American Committee through public pressure and a vote in the House of Representatives?

The Fight For Peace

It cannot escape the notice of the jury that we Communist leaders of our Party ever since August, 1945, and again a little earlier were especially active in the fight for peace. Yes, we exposed and opposed the notorious Truman doctrine of intervention in the in-

ternal affairs of Greece and Turkey as well as in China.

We opposed the ill-fated Marshall Plan which exported arms, anti-Communism and economic crises to Europe, and which interfered in the economic and political life of the countries of Western Europe.

We also opposed the so-called North Atlantic Pact which bypassed the United Nations and resurrected the anti-Communist lands.

We have published pamphlets, circulated leaflets, organized mass meetings, held conferences and done everything we could think of to help the American people defeat the violent diplomacy of the conspirators who want to launch an atomic war. We have made every effort to unite the most widely varied groups and individuals for joint action for peace.

We have joined hands with Quakers, Catholics, with Protestants and Jews, with workers and professional people, youth and women, Negro and white, who disagree about nearly everything else under the sun but who are beginning to reach common agreement on the proposition that they, like us, do not want an atomic war, do not want another world war.

We are appealing to the American people on the basis of their opposition to the cold war policy, to their aspirations to return to the path of American, Soviet and United Nations cooperation for peace, charted by Roosevelt.

Twofold Purpose

We Communist leaders' aims have a twofold purpose: First, we fight for peace because we and all other democratic Americans want peace. That in itself is a sufficient and guiding motive. Secondly, we fight for peace because reaction and fascism cannot flourish nor survive in conditions of world peace, and also because the effective struggle for peace is the handmaiden of orderly social progress.

These, men and women of the jury, are the simple but vital truths that help show the organic unity of Communist theory and practice. This is a brief and an incomplete resume of our political activities during the period covered by the indictment as introduced here in evidence, and testimony.

These activities, however, all flow from our Marxist principles. Is it any wonder that the prosecution tried to suppress evidence of these activities and also tried to make it appear that these activities are contrary to what we really believed? Yes, the prosecution had a good reason to wish the jury not to recognize that our Marxist-Leninist theory can only be understood in terms of practical application.

Throughout this long trial you jurors must have asked yourselves time and again just why were we 11 defendants indicted. And now it is clear for all to see, for all who want to see, that on July 20, 1948, we Communist leaders were indicted for our beliefs and our ideas, our principles.

8 Years After Smith Act Passed

And the record shows that this indictment was brought eight years after the passage of the infamous Smith Act which was adopted in 1940; eight whole years in which we Communists continued to teach and advocate the Marxist-Leninist principles adhered to by our Party since it was founded in 1919.

During four of these years the American people, including us Communists, were upholding the Government of the United States by force and violence in the most crucial war ever fought for our nation's survival.

Did none of you ever wonder why we Communist leaders were not indicted at a time when the prosecution's false charges would have been tantamount to treason? That is, during the wartime years 1941 to 1945? The answer is that we were not indicted then because then as now there was no evidence (Continued on Page 4)



The 11 leaders of the Communist Party are shown above as they were removed from Federal Courthouse in Foley Square en route to jail, following their conviction Friday on a frameup charge. Surrounded by federal marshals, the Communist leaders were all handcuffed as they were led from the Court. Left to right, are: Henry Winston, Eu-

gene Dennis, Jack Stachel, Gilbert Green, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis (behind Green), Gus Hall (next to Davis), John Williamson, Robert Thompson (next to Hall), Irving Potash and John Gates. Carl Winter, the 11th leader, is obscured, standing directly behind Potash.

(Continued from Page 3)
or basis for the charge that we conspired to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing the Government of the United States by force and violence.

Double Jeopardy

Further, in effect the Marxist-Leninist classics and our principles have been put in double jeopardy. This indictment was brought five years after the Supreme Court decision in the Schneidermann case, rendered when the Smith Act was already in effect.

Under the rulings of the Court the jury may not pass on, nor the defense argue, the political and constitutional points common to this trial and the Schneidermann case. Over the objections of the prosecution, however, one small paragraph of the Schneidermann decision has been admitted into evidence. You may draw your own conclusions about why the rest was excluded. In any event, the record shows that the Communist leader Schneidermann was represented before the Supreme Court by the late Wendell Willkie, who took the case without fee and as a matter of public service. It shows, further, that the Supreme Court's decision was written by that great democratic jurist Mr. Justice Frank Murphy, whose untimely death occurred in the course of this trial.

Finally, the record shows that the paragraph admitted in evidence refers to the Supreme Court's examination and judicial opinion on how we American Communists interpret and understand such outstanding Marxist-Leninist classics as the Communist Manifesto, Foundations of Leninism, State and Revolution, and the 1928 program of the Communist International.

High Court's Opinion

In expressing the majority opinion of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Murphy wrote in this paragraph, and I quote:

"The inevitable conclusion from the foregoing is that the Party in 1927 desired to achieve its purposes by peaceful and democratic means and as a theoretical matter justified the use of force only as a method of preventing an attempted forcible counter-overthrow once the Party had obtained control in a peaceful manner, or as a method of last resort to enforce the majority will if at some indefinite future time, because of peculiar circumstance, constitutional or peaceful channels were no longer open."

This Supreme Court decision was rendered in June, 1943, when the United States was at war. The indictment was brought three years after the 1945 emergency convention, reaffirming the adherence of us 11 defendants and of our Party as a party to the principles and theory referred to by Mr. Justice Murphy.

What changed in this period? What changed from 1943 to 1948?

Certainly not the principles of Marxism-Leninism, which remained just constant and valid as they were prior to and after that. Even the prosecution does not accuse us of acquiring a new set of principles, but of going back to those that we adhered to at the time this Supreme Court decision was rendered.

The record shows that what changed between 1943 and 1948 was the political situation in the United States and the federal administration in the United States.

The record shows that in 1943 and 1944 we defendants were most active supporters of the Roosevelt Administration.

It shows that in 1944 we not only played a leading part in launching the fourth-term campaign for FDR's reelection, but we also supported his running mate, Harry S. Truman. Something changed after 1945, but it wasn't our scientific principles, nor our attitude toward Roosevelt's New Deal and anti-Axis policy.

The record shows that in 1948

we Communist leaders were still supporting Roosevelt's progressive policies. But we are also opposing men who had betrayed them.

However, the record does show that in 1948 our Party supported Henry Wallace and the Presidential ticket of the Progressive Party. We supported them as against both President Truman and Governor Dewey.

The record shows that we were indicted at the high point of a hard-fought election campaign and two days before the founding of the

Progressive Party.

The record offers no evidence or testimony to establish any motive for the defendants' alleged intent to teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing some hypothetical United States Government by force and violence, but it does establish the pretty clear motive for a Democratic administration under Republican fire for alleged coddling of Communists and fellow travelers to indict Communist leaders in the campaign summer of 1948.

'We Face the Future With Confidence'

There is, of course, more behind this trial than partisan politics.

The jury can now see the sinister and far-reaching purpose that led to the indictment of us Communist leaders for our principles, our beliefs, our ideas; not for any overt act.

In this trial the prosecution has been trying to lay a theoretical foundation for nullifying the Bill of Rights and has waged ideological warfare against Jefferson's principles as well as against ours.

Comparison with Reichstag Fire Trial

The prosecution is trying to lay the same anti-Communist ideological foundation laid by the Nazis for the destruction of the bourgeois democratic rights enjoyed by the German people in the Weimar Republic. But this trial is in many ways very different from the Reichstag Fire Trial of 1933, although the point of similarity must have struck some of you jurors who remember that trial.

The false charge of setting fire to the German Reichstag as an alleged signal for a non-existent Communist uprising that was brought by Hitler and Goebbels against the great Bulgarian Communist George Dimitroff and others was rejected by the Leipzig Court.

For that time Hitler had achieved his immediate objective—the Nazis were already in power and the German Communist Party was outlawed. Then the whole German people lost their liberties and much blood flowed in Germany and in the world between the time when Goering and Goebbels brought false witnesses against Dimitroff at Leipzig and when the conviction of the Nazi war criminals by the United Nations took place at the High Tribunal in Nuremberg.

Fascism has not yet come to power in the United States. If it had, we Communists would not have had this nine months trial and our Party would have already been outlawed. But if there were no danger of fascism this trial could not have been held at all nor would the Bill of Rights now stand in jeopardy.

Prosecution's Target

By seeking to convict us 11 Communist leaders the prosecution also has been aiming at an

other un-American target. It has been trying to lay a theoretical foundation to convict everybody anywhere in the world who subscribes to Marxist-Leninist principles, to convict them of intent to teach and advocate the duty and necessity to overthrow the United States Government by force and violence.

Thus, as you jurors can readily see, in asking you to convict not 11 men but the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the prosecution is trying to lay a theoretical foundation and ideological basis for Wall Street's cold war, for its get-tough-with-Russia policy, for its colossal arms race, for its atomic bomb diplomacy, for all its preparations to launch another world war.

Members of the jury, no one can genuinely subscribe to and resolutely uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter and at the same time accept the prosecution's Nazi-like caricature of the Marxist-Leninist principles we Communist leaders hold. No one can concur in the prosecution's false charge and still champion Roosevelt's grand design of American-Soviet amity or cooperation, the keystone of world peace.

History has given you men and women of the jury an opportunity and thus a responsibility for doing your share to help prevent the rise of fascism and the launching of an atomic war. It is not an easy thing for jurors to perform their duties in times such as these or to discharge their grave responsibilities in such a political and thought-control trial as this, especially in the present atmosphere of an artificially created anti-Communist hysteria.

Duty to Defend The People

I know that the prosecution will come before you and seek to influence your judgment by telling you that he speaks in the name of the Government of the United States, with all the power, prestige and authority of the government. The United States Attorney will try to make it appear to you that patriotism requires conviction.

It is a hard thing for a jury to preserve its independence in the face of such a situation. In listening to whatever appeal the United States Attorney may make, you men and women of the jury should bear in mind that the Constitution imposes on you the duty to defend the people and, if need

be, to defend the people against the arbitrary actions of any bureaucratic or tyrannical party or regime representing itself as the Government of the United States.

It is the purpose of our jury system to protect a defendant against injustice and unrighteousness.

I don't have to tell this jury that even in an ordinary criminal case a jury is supposed to stand as a bulwark defending the accused against frameup and oppression by the government itself.

In a political case such as this the responsibility of the jury to protect the defendants is almost immeasurable, for if jurors did not stand between the government and the people to safeguard political rights, to protect the inalienable rights of free speech, free press and freedom of assembly, and the right of political opposition, then those rights would be a mockery and all our constitutionally protected institutions would then be converted into a weapon for eliminating those who criticize the government and challenge its policy.

Bear this in mind when the prosecution tells you that it speaks in the name of the government. Bear in mind that you are called upon to listen and to decide as representatives of the people. Bear in mind, too, that the prosecution, that the prosecutor in the Scottsboro case, spoke in the name of the State of Alabama; the prosecution in Tom Mooney's case spoke in the name of the State of California; the prosecution in the Sacco and Vanzetti case spoke in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the prosecutor against the friends and associates of Thomas Jefferson, under the infamous Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798, spoke in the name of the Government of the United States.

Did that make their claim right or just? Did that prevent the verdict of history from subsequently shaming their words and reverting their infamous claim?

People's Will Is Sovereign

So, when the prosecutor in this case tells you that he speaks in the name of the United States, remember that we Americans fought in a Revolutionary War in this country to erase for all times the pretense that the King can do no wrong and that government is

superior to the people. Our country was founded on the proposition that all power resides in the people and the people's will is sovereign.

You jurors are not called upon to approve or to disapprove of the principles or political activities of us 11 defendants, of our Party. These principles and activities and beliefs are placed beyond the jurisdiction of courts and juries by the First Amendment to the Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Theory, ideas and political policies, I repeat, are not triable in any court of law.

Nonetheless, you jurors are called upon, independent of your desires and against the preservation of the First Amendment of the Constitution, to render a verdict as to whether the Bill of Rights is sacred for all of the American people, for Communists as well as non-Communists.

You are called upon to express the judgment as to whether or not the Bill of Rights shall be undermined by restricting it only to those who conform to the status quo, support a political party now holding federal office and bow to the vested monopoly interests which dominate the political life of our country. Not only we 11 defendants but millions of other Americans and hundreds of millions throughout the world await your verdict.

We hope that you 12 men and women will reaffirm the principle of the Bill of Rights, the principle that in America there is still room for many different political views and still freedom for the common people, including people with whom you disagree, to speak and listen, to publish and assemble, and to work for peace and social progress.

It is these democratic principles which are in issue in this historic trial. Whatever be your verdict, we Communist leaders face the future with confidence in our Party, our people, our country.

One way or another we will continue to serve the cause of peace, democracy and social progress to which we have dedicated our lives. One way or another that cause will inevitably triumph because no one, no federal administration, can stop the forward march of history, the forward march of peace. No one, no federal administration can kill ideas or imprison principles and belief.

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THE BEST WELFARE FUND

—By Fred Ellis



They Still Fear the People

(Continued from Page 3)

stand up in court. Yesterday, Macdowell jubilantly hailed McGohey for having succeeded in jailing 11 Americans with an indictment which he himself knew to be illegal and without any basis under the laws of evidence.

The New York Times hastens to assure its readers that all rights of advocacy of ideas still remain. But it then adds that certain ideas must be exempted from the Bill of Rights; thus talking democracy while approving its destruction.

The Herald Tribune's commentator, Heptisax, rejoices that the 11 are in jail, but must confess that the government had no case, and regrets that the frame-up did not take a "sounder" course — that is, that the Communists should have been jailed as Americans guilty of supporting the peace policy of a "foreign power," the Soviet Union.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT rushes to the world the joyous news of the verdict. It tells every single adult from Patagonia to New Delhi that democracy is being strangled by the "cold war" leaders who say they are preparing to save the world's democracy with atombombs.

On the other hand, the press wishes the public to forget what happened, to minimize the gravity of the police state peril which faces the country's labor movement, the Negro people, and all citizens who favor peace and the outlawing of atomic war.

The press, which gloats on the "legality" of the frame-up, points with pride to the length of the trial, and the fact that the accused had lawyers. But the lawyers were jailed. And the jury was warned by the Prosecutor that they must choose between the defendants and the U. S. government. That is, even this handpicked jury was warned that it must perform a political act or itself face the imputation of treason.

BETWEEN THE GERMAN FASCIST assault on political liberties, and the Truman-GOP assault there is this significant difference — that the Big Trusts in the U. S. A. are attempting to destroy America's democracy without appearing to do so. The German Nazis said they were "Socialists"; the thought-control reactionaries here say they are winning big victories for "democracy" and free speech when they jail leaders of a working class party.

The jailing of the 11 Communists is being defended on the basis of the wildest prejudices referring to "foreign agents" and "espionage," etc. But these allegations are so ridden with falsehood that the Truman administration did not dare to seek the jailing of the Communists on that basis simply because even a terrorized jury and a vindictive court could not find an iota of evidence to prove them.

Thus, the government convicted the 11 Communists in the Foley Square Court for "conspiring to teach and advocate" while the press and radio justify their jailing on entirely different grounds which could stand up in court even less than the "conspiracy" forgery.

WHAT THIS MEANS IS THIS — that the pro-fascist forces have taken a big step toward abolishing the traditional democratic form of government, but that they are afraid to let the country know they are doing it.

This means that the people's fight to save America's democracy is far from over, that if aroused and united in time, they can reverse this odious political frame-up. The hysterical glee with which the press lyingly announced that the Communists are "going underground" revealed the goal of their frame-up despite all the soothing syrup handed out by Judge Medina to the jury to the contrary.

But the statement of the Communist leaders gives the lie to these provocations. The Communists defended their legal rights to advocate peace, democracy and Socialism at Foley Square; they are not surrendering these rights now. On the contrary, they summon the people to awaken to their peril and to unite to preserve the rights of Communists as indispensable to the rights of all.

Now it is necessary —

To demand reasonable bail for all the victims of the frame-up.

To get all Americans regardless of creed to awaken to the fact that the Foley Square convictions chop away a large section of our Constitution unless reversed by public indignation.

Real Atom Competition Is In Its Industrial Use

The real basis of international competition in the field of atomic energy is to be found in its constructive industrial application, and not in an armaments race, according to a new book by James S. Allen, *Atomic Energy and Society*, to be issued shortly by International Publishers.

"The competition cannot be reduced to the level of an armaments race," Allen writes, "for a weapon is no stronger than the social system that produces it, and is no more effective than the policies that determine its use."

"In devoting its major energies in the field of atomics to stocking the atomic arsenal and to the search for a superbomb, the United States may already have lost the competition in the larger field of atomics, as in the social utilization of techniques in general."

WHO WILL WIN

In his new book, which went to press as the Soviet Union announced it had atomic weapons since 1947, Allen says that "the system of society that can make the maximum constructive use of atomic energy, alongside other significant technological innovations, will emerge the victor in the fundamental historic sense of demonstrating the superiority of one social system over the other."

"Obviously," he continued, "a society than can master new techniques for the constructive purposes has much more to offer the people of the world than a society that has developed atomics principally for destructive purposes. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union has not neglected the military side of atomics since defense remains a prime necessity. But, as a number of observers have already remarked, the Soviet Union has the necessary technical prerequisites and, above all, the essential social organization for the most effective application of atomics to its economy."

While in the United States the control of the new technique by private monopoly and its total devotion to weapons has done immeasurable harm to the development of atomics throughout the capitalist world, and especially in the United States, the socialist character of Soviet society assures the most effective application of atomic energy to industry and transport.

SOCIALIST LINES

In a special chapter, in which Allen contrasts the restrictive and retarding forces at work in the United States with the constant

development of Soviet production, he indicates the lines along which atomic energy might be applied in the Soviet Union.

"One may cite, for example, its need for more power to expand production, which may indeed become the most vibrant force making for the most rapid development of industrial atomics," he writes.

"If Soviet industrial production is to be increased threefold over the prewar level some time during the decade of 1960, as indicated by Stalin in his first postwar planning speech, obviously one of the prime necessities would be to expand the output of power at the required speed. Atomics, alongside new hydro-electric works, can be used to expand the existing power grid, and to reduce dependence upon coal and oil as power fuels."

"Atomic power presents unique opportunities for building up undeveloped regions, for increasing productivity, for introducing new industrial processes and materials, and for accelerating industrial expansion in general, all of which are central aims of Soviet planning. In addition, because of the heavy demand placed on transport over great distances and the need to expand transportation to keep pace with the contemplated rise of production, a vital impulse is also at work for the development of atomic propulsion."

Underestimation of Soviet science and technology is one of the chief factors contributing to the bankrupt atomic policy of the United States, according to Allen, and to its aggressive policy in general. He points out that "there is not a single technological field opened in the United States that is not also being intensively developed in the Soviet Union."

"As is well known," Allen writes, "during the war the Soviet Union was already making a special radar transmission tube and also had a synchrotron in operation for atomic research, at a time when these still were the subject of highly secret research in the United States. Even without the abundant evidence of the excellence of Soviet technology in other branches as well, one must conclude that the United States cannot claim any decisive advantage

which the Soviet Union could not soon overcome."

BARUCH PLAN

Regarding the Baruch Plan, Allen describes its real objective as an attempt to "extend the existing atomic monopoly (within the United States) on a world scale, within a system in which the United States would be dominant, and the myth of the absolute weapon would serve as a club to bring other nations into line."

"The bloc of the United States, Britain, and Canada, which has attempted to impose the American control scheme upon the world, is the parallel in the diplomatic sphere of the condominium of corporate interests which dominate the new industry in these countries, and which is now also attempting to seize control of world uranium."

Allen points out that there is probably enough uranium in a single bomb to "run the entire power industry of the United States for two days at full capacity. In the reactors now working there is enough nuclear fuel to supply the power needs of the United States for years."

FIGHT FOR PEACE

He calls for outlawing of the atomic weapon as an instrument of mass annihilation, and declares that "the dismantling of these bombs, which are symbolic of the belligerent and reactionary policies now dominant, can be assured if the people assert their will to peace."

"The people's will," he states, "can also dismantle our entire foreign policy, which leads towards war, and replace it with a policy for which we fought in the last war, the policy of cooperation among all peoples for peace."

Allen's book, which International Publishers is rushing through press, deals with the vast potential of atomic energy as a new source of power for industry and transport, and the contrast between this potential and the retarding forces of monopoly capital. He shows how the new industry was militarized under the control of the monopolies, and how the leading monopoly groups of the United States today control the industry and its raw materials. The reactionary political consequences of military-monopoly control and its dangers to the peace are shown.

Strong UN, Amity with USSR Best Defense of City - Marcantonio

The best defense of the people of New York is a strong United Nations and amity with the Soviet Union, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, declared Sunday night. "This one candidate who did not believe the safety of the city lay with secrecy of the atom bomb," he told 750 cheering Laborite backers at a dinner at City Center Casino in his honor. "The best defense of our children, our homes, our city, is a strong United Nations and peaceful understanding with the Russians."

Rep. Marcantonio appeared confident of victory on Nov. 8, as did several other speakers.

Both Rep. Marcantonio and other speakers assailed the newspaper "curtain of silence" on his campaign, and indicated the ALP ticket expects to add hundreds of thousands of Italian-American, Puerto Rican, Negro and labor votes to the normal Labor Party vote in the city.

Diners rose in a standing ovation to a guest of honor, an ALP candidate, who was not there. Dinner Chairman James Waterman Wise, in introducing the honor guests at the raised dais, pointed to an empty chair, and declared the intended occupant had sent the following message:

"I am with you in fighting spirit tonight as you honor the magnificent leadership of Congressman Vito Marcantonio in behalf of the people. At this critical moment in American democracy, I know that the people can rely upon his inspiring courage, uncompromising struggle, and tireless vigilance in their interest."

"To all of you, I send the toast of this day — MAKE MARCANTONIO MAYOR. Drink to that toast tonight—and translate that toast into action at the polls Nov. 8."

It was a message from Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Communist leader jailed in the Foley Square frameup and candidate for City Council in Manhattan's 21st district on the ALP and Communist tickets.

Rep. Marcantonio paid his respects to the frameup when he said:

"I don't want to see happen here what happened in Germany. First, they deprived the Communists of their democratic and constitutional rights; then the Jews, then other political groups, and finally they destroyed the rights of everyone. If defense of the constitutional liberties of Communists makes me one, it's okay by me. I'll tell you one thing, though, when honest men write the history of this period when freedom has become unpopular in high quarters, when it is being kicked around by men like Lehman—you can expect it from a Dulles—those who fought for freedom will have earned the gratitude of the nation."

The meeting was addressed briefly by Paul Robeson, who also sang. Paul Ross, ALP candidate for Comptroller; Minneola Ingersoll, ALP candidate for City Council; Harry Reich, of AFL Local 89 of Cooks and Pastrymen's Union.

G.L.K. Smith

(Continued from Page 2)

Negro people to be segregated "in schools, in housing and socially" by Constitutional amendment.

The national director of the "Christian Nationalist Crusade," as Smith calls his fascist propaganda outfit, wasn't lacking for funds. He admitted that his suite at the Chatham is costing him \$25 a day.

He has gotten money from the Ford organization and other employer groups in the past.

Reporters smiled when Smith claimed several million "members" for his "Christian Nationalist Crusade." Smith finally admitted that he hadn't any "members," but only supporters.

His so-called "organization" boils down to a Gerald L. K. Smith publicity organization for fascism.

JUDGE RULES AGAINST ALP ENDORSEMENT OF CADDY

Supreme Court Justice Anthony Di Giovanna in Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday ruled that the American Labor Party of Kings County was without power when it nominated Edmund H. H. Caddy, Republican candidate for District Attorney of Brooklyn, as candidate on its own ticket. The decision which ALP leaders will appeal, alleged that the executive committee of the Brooklyn Labor Party was illegally constituted when it endorsed Caddy.

Judge Di Giovanna's action was seen by observers as reflecting the desperation of Miles F. McDonald, incumbent Democratic DA whose chances of re-election appear seriously threatened by the Republican-ALP coalition behind Caddy. The ALP endorsed Caddy on his pledge to probe anti-Negro whitewashing by McDonald's office which consistently has vindicated police brutality against Negroes.

Furriers Wire McGrath, Urge Bail for Potash

The staff of the CIO Furriers Joint Council, yesterday wired Attorney General Howard McGrath "protesting the outrageous prosecution and verdict against Irving Potash, manager of our Union, and other defendants."

Citing Potash's contribution to the welfare of the fur workers throughout the country and his patriotic activities before, during and after the war, the telegram said:

"On behalf of our entire membership we vigorously urge that he be granted immediate release on bail pending appeal to reverse this un-American decision."

The staff also sent a telegram to Potash, pledging "to exert every effort to obtain your immediate release."

Mrs. Ingersoll Blasts O'Dwyer Over WMCA

The shabby record of Mayor O'Dwyer on housing, health, rents and civil rights was blasted last night in a radio address by Mrs. Minneola Ingersoll, American Labor Party Candidate for President of the City Council, over station WMCA.

Pointing out that the existing housing programs for New York City are an inheritance from the administration of the late Fiorello H. LaGuardia and not Mayor O'Dwyer, the latter's implementation of the program is "too little and too late."

Mrs. Ingersoll explained that slum clearance requires the coordinated program of the city, the state and the Federal Government, and that an aggressive city government could go a long way. "Such a program, however, could not be expected from the backers of Mayor O'Dwyer in this election who are the big real estate operators who fatten off New York City's slums," she said.

The Central News Agency, quoting a Kuomintang military spokesman on Formosa, said the Kuomintang garrison was forced to quit the strategic island port Monday in face of repeated assaults by fleets of wooden junks and a month-long artillery duel.

ALP candidate for State Senate from the 26th district, Bronx, received a public apology from Francis Duffy, an employee of the Building Department. Duffy attempted to disrupt a rally at which Mrs. Dickerson, a Negro, was speaking, hurling obscene epithets at her. Brought before Magistrate Strong, Duffy apologized after receiving a rebuke from the judge.

Mrs. Mary Angie Dickerson,

Registration

(Continued from Page 4)

vealed in the registration results now requires the greatest mustering of every force, with combined energy and unequalled singleness of purpose, of labor, the Negro people's organizations, the ALP, Communist Party, tenants, veterans, youth and women, in a mighty, sustained effort from now until Election Day.

The need for this concentrated effort in the election campaign has grown a thousandfold. The most effective answer to the frameup verdict against the leaders of the Communist Party, marking a sharp turn toward fascism in America, will be the reelection of Benjamin J. Davis and the ALP victory on Nov. 8!

The first goal must be a greatly intensified effort in the 21st Senatorial District. Ben Davis can, must and will be reelected by welding the democratic unity of the Negro and white voters of the 7th, 11th and 13th A.D.'s. All groups must step up support for Ben Davis throughout the city, state and nation. Endorsements must pour in. Every potential vote must be turned out on Election Day.

The potential vote for the entire ALP city ticket must be similarly guaranteed. The fruitful concentration among the key Negro, Jewish, Italian-American, Puerto Rican sections of the people, must be continued and strengthened. Labor must throw its full resources into this campaign. The key need of the moment is a veritable army of the people to canvass every available hour between now and Election Day.

To every Communist we say: There is no more sacred obligation than your activity in these last days of the election campaign. In the spirit of our heroic leaders, let your example in reaching the people inspire the whole democratic camp with the spirit of victory! We urge you full support to the Great ALP Rally at Madison-Square Garden, Monday, October 24.

Hails Baptists' Action On Feinberg Law

Action taken by the New York State Baptist convention, meeting in Watertown last week, in opposition to the Feinberg Law was greeted yesterday by State Sen. Fred G. Moritt (D-Bklyn) as "another blow struck for real Americanism and against thought control" in a letter to Baptist leaders. Moritt heads a non-partisan Citizens Committee which is seeking to have the law invalidated by the courts and is also planning introduction of a repeal measure at the next session of the State Legislature.

People's Army Frees Amoy

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The Chinese People's Liberation Army freed the big southeast coast port of Amoy Monday after a bitter, month-long fight and clinched their hold on almost the entire 2,000-mile coastline from Korea to Hong Kong.

Twenty-three hundred People's Liberation troops moved up to the Hong Kong border.

The Peiping radio quoted at length an Oct. 9 resolution by the district conference of the Communist Party in Sussex, England, welcoming the Chinese People's Republic as the "greatest historical event since the Russian revolution of 1917." The resolution contained three demands:

- That Britain give immediate de jure recognition to the new Mao Tse-tung government.
- That Britain open immediate negotiations for a long-term trade agreement with the Chinese People's Republic.
- That Britain speedily withdraw all British forces from Hong Kong and the mainland of China.

Amoy once was a major Kuomintang embarkation point for Formosa but its liberation turns it into a base for a long-threatened amphibious assault on Chiang Kai-shek's island refuge, 140 miles away.

The Central News Agency, quoting a Kuomintang military spokesman on Formosa, said the Kuomintang garrison was forced to quit the strategic island port Monday in face of repeated assaults by fleets of wooden junks and a month-long artillery duel.

ALP candidate for State Senate from the 26th district, Bronx, received a public apology from Francis Duffy, an employee of the Building Department. Duffy attempted to disrupt a rally at which Mrs. Dickerson, a Negro, was speaking, hurling obscene epithets at her. Brought before Magistrate Strong, Duffy apologized after receiving a rebuke from the judge.

Mrs. Mary Angie Dickerson,

Moch Quits as French Chief

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Strikebreaking Socialist Premier Jules Moch resigned tonight after 11 days of struggling to piece together a cabinet from among France's bickering rightwing political parties.

Tito Gets More Anti-Soviet \$\$

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The World Bank, which is dominated by the U. S., today granted loans of \$2,700,000 to Yugoslavia and \$2,300,000 to Finland to develop their timber resources.

While officials of the international lending agency denied any political considerations, observers here said the credits would tie in closely with a State Department campaign to bolster the economies of the two nations which are part of the anti-Soviet coalition.

Ted Tinsley Says appears Tuesday and Thursday and in the weekend Worker.

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No Investment
No Expenses
No Profit

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- Volunteer and Bring Your Merchandise Now to:

Greater New York Jewish Labor Bazaar

27 UNION SQUARE WEST
New York City
OR 4-5283

(Office Open Daily 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
Saturday 8 A.M. - 1 P.M.)

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICE
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker where accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT

APARTMENT TO EXCHANGE
2½ ROOMS. Washington Heights, for same or more, midtown Manhattan or lower. GR 7-3402, 10-51; ask for Ginger

APARTMENT TO SHARE

FOUR-ROOM apartment to share; suitable for two. Brooklyn. HY 6-5336, evenings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

COUPLE and child need apartment separately. Prefer Brooklyn. Phone NI 8-1838.

ROOM FOR RENT

KITCHEN privileges, home atmosphere. Desire friendly person, rent reasonable. East Tremont Ave., Bronx. Box 440, c/o Daily Worker.

SMALL, for man. Private family; after 5 p.m. Mrs. Van, 234 W. 21 St., Apt. 11.

MINI-MANHATTAN. Large; unfurnished room, modern, kitchen privileges, telephone, elevator, congenial. Box 501, c/o Daily Worker.

ROOMS WANTED

COLLEGE music student needs room, furnished or unfurnished. Box 436, c/o Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

(Electric Heaters)

ELECTRIC HEATERS, \$3.95 up. 15-25% savings on all brands. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (143 St.) GH 2-7819.

(Electric Mixers)

ELECTRIC food mixers. Complete with meat chopper. reg. \$39.95—special \$29.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (143 St.) GR 2-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN furniture. Built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cilmart, 54 E. 112 St. Off 2-3121—9:30 p.m. daily. 9-1 p.m. Saturday.

POSITIONS WANTED

SECRETARY, experienced, intelligent wants position with progressive psychiatrist, doctor, organization. HY 6-4140.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELECTROLOCIST, experienced, male, with equipment, desires position. Delaware 3-6225, after 6 p.m.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LITTLE AUTO REPAIRS, Reasonable. 140 West End Ave., cor. 60th St. TR 7-3554.

(Upholstery)

SOFAS rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Commodity attention. Mornings 7-11. HY 6-4140.

(Painters)

PAINTERS available, reasonable. Call DA 8-4705. 7-9 a.m., 6-8 p.m.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS, moving and storage. All hours. Call 2 veterans; low rates. Ed Wendel, JE 6-6000. Day-night.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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3 consec. insert.	25¢
4 consec. insert.	20¢
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6 consec. insert.	16¢
7 consec. insert.	15¢

Six words constitute one line. Minimum charge—3 lines.

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker:
Previous day at 1; for Monday's issue—Friday at 3 p.m.

For the Weekend Worker:
Previous Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Daily Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
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Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
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Joseph Roberts General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, October 18, 1949

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THE BEST WELFARE FUND

—By Fred Ellis



They Still Fear the People

(Continued from Page 3)

stand up in court. Yesterday, Macdowell jubilantly hailed McGohey for having succeeded in jailing 11 Americans with an indictment which he himself knew to be illegal and without any basis under the laws of evidence.

The New York Times hastens to assure its readers that all rights of advocacy of ideas still remain. But it then adds that certain ideas must be exempted from the Bill of Rights, thus talking democracy while approving its destruction.

The Herald Tribune's commentator, Heptisax, rejoices that the 11 are in jail, but must confess that the government had no case, and regrets that the frame-up did not take a "sounder" course — that is, that the Communists should have been jailed as Americans guilty of supporting the peace policy of a "foreign power," the Soviet Union.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT rushes to the world the joyous news of the verdict. It tells every single adult from Patagonia to New Delhi that democracy is being strangled by the "cold war" leaders who say they are preparing to save the world's democracy with atombombs.

On the other hand, the press wishes the public to forget what happened, to minimize the gravity of the police state peril which faces the country's labor movement, the Negro people, and all citizens who favor peace and the outlawing of atomic war.

The press, which gloats on the "legality" of the frame-up, points with pride to the length of the trial, and the fact that the accused had lawyers. But the lawyers were jailed. And the jury was warned by the Prosecutor that they must choose between the defendants and the U. S. government. That is, even this handpicked jury was warned that it must perform a political act or itself face the imputation of treason.

BETWEEN THE GERMAN FASCIST assault on political liberties, and the Truman-GOP assault there is this significant difference — that the Big Trusts in the U. S. A. are attempting to destroy America's democracy without appearing to do so. The German Nazis said they were "Socialists"; the thought-control reactionaries here say they are winning big victories for "democracy" and free speech when they jail leaders of a working class party.

The jailing of the 11 Communists is being defended on the basis of the wildest prejudices referring to "foreign agents" and "espionage," etc. But these allegations are so ridden with falsehood that the Truman administration did not dare to seek the jailing of the Communists on that basis simply because even a terrorized jury and a vindictive court could not find an iota of evidence to prove them.

Thus, the government convicted the 11 Communists in the Foley Square Court for "conspiring to teach and advocate" while the press and radio justify their jailing on entirely different grounds which could stand up in court even less than the "conspiracy" forgery.

WHAT THIS MEANS IS THIS — that the pro-fascist forces have taken a big step toward abolishing the traditional democratic form of government, but that they are afraid to let the country know they are doing it.

This means that the people's fight to save America's democracy is far from over, that if aroused and united in time, they can reverse this odious political frame-up. The hysterical glee with which the press lyingly announced that the Communists are "going underground" revealed the goal of their frame-up despite all the soothing syrup handed out by Judge Medina to the jury to the contrary.

But the statement of the Communist leaders gives the lie to these provocations. The Communists defended their legal rights to advocate peace, democracy and Socialism at Foley Square; they are not surrendering these rights now. On the contrary, they summon the people to awaken to their peril and to unite to preserve the rights of Communists as indispensable to the rights of all.

Now it is necessary —

To demand reasonable bail for all the victims of the frame-up.

To get all Americans regardless of creed to awaken to the fact that the Foley Square convictions chop away a large section of our Constitution unless reversed by public indignation.

Real Atom Competition Is In Its Industrial Use

The real basis of international competition in the field of atomic energy is to be found in its constructive industrial application, and not in an armaments race, according to a new book by James S. Allen, *Atomic Energy and Society*, to be issued shortly by International Publishers.

"The competition cannot be reduced to the level of an armaments race," Allen writes, "for a weapon is no stronger than the social system that produces it, and is no more effective than the policies that determine its use."

"In devoting its major energies in the field of atomics to stocking the atomic arsenal and to the search for a superbomb, the United States may already have lost the competition in the larger field of atomics, as in the social utilization of techniques in general."

WHO WILL WIN

In his new book, which went to press as the Soviet Union announced it had atomic weapons since 1947, Allen says that "the system of society that can make the maximum constructive use of atomic energy, alongside other significant technological innovations, will emerge the victor in the fundamental historic sense of demonstrating the superiority of one social system over the other."

"Obviously," he continued, "a society that can master new techniques for the constructive purposes has much more to offer the people of the world than a society that has developed atomics principally for destructive purposes. Undoubtedly, the Soviet Union has not neglected the military side of atomics since defense remains a prime necessity. But, as a number of observers have already remarked, the Soviet Union has the necessary technical prerequisites and, above all, the essential social organization for the most effective application of atomics to its economy."

While in the United States the control of the new technique by private monopoly and its total devotion to weapons has done immeasurable harm to the development of atomics throughout the capitalist world, and especially in the United States, the socialist character of Soviet society assures the most effective application of atomic energy to industry and transport.

SOCIALIST LINES

In a special chapter, in which Allen contrasts the restrictive and retarding forces at work in the United States with the constant

development of Soviet production, he indicates the lines along which atomic energy might be applied in the Soviet Union.

"One may cite, for example, its need for more power to expand production, which may indeed become the most vibrant force making for the most rapid development of industrial atomics," he writes.

"If Soviet industrial production is to be increased threefold over the prewar level some time during the decade of 1960, as indicated by Stalin in his first postwar planning speech, obviously one of the prime necessities would be to expand the output of power at the required speed. Atomics, alongside new hydro-electric works, can be used to expand the existing power grid, and to reduce dependence upon coal and oil as power fuels.

"Atomic power presents unique opportunities for building up undeveloped regions, for increasing productivity, for introducing new industrial processes and materials,

and for accelerating industrial expansion in general, all of which are central aims of Soviet planning. In addition, because of the heavy demand placed on transportation over great distances and the need to expand transportation to keep pace with the contemplated rise of production, a vital impulse is also at work for the development of atomic propulsion."

Underestimation of Soviet science and technology is one of the chief factors contributing to the bankrupt atomic policy of the United States, according to Allen, and to its aggressive policy in general. He points out that "there is not a single technological field opened in the United States that is not also being intensively developed in the Soviet Union."

"As is well known," Allen writes, "during the war the Soviet Union was already making a special radar transmission tube and also had a synchrotron in operation for atomic research, at a time when these still were the subject of highly secret research in the United States. Even without the abundant evidence of the excellence of Soviet technology in other branches as well, one must conclude that the United States cannot claim any decisive advantage

which the Soviet Union could not soon overcome."

BARUCH PLAN

Regarding the Baruch Plan, Allen describes its real objective as an attempt to "extend the existing atomic monopoly (within the United States) on a world scale, within a system in which the United States would be dominant, and the myth of the absolute weapon would serve as a club to bring other nations into line."

"The bloc of the United States, Britain, and Canada, which has attempted to impose the American control scheme upon the world, is the parallel in the diplomatic sphere of the condominium of corporate interests which dominate the new industry in these countries, and which is now also attempting to seize control of world uranium."

Allen points out that there is probably enough uranium in a single bomb to "run the entire power industry of the United States for two days at full capacity. In the reactors now working there is enough nuclear fuel to supply the power needs of the United States for years."

FIGHT FOR PEACE

He calls for outlawing of the atomic weapon as an instrument of mass annihilation, and declares that "the dismantling of these bombs, which are symbolic of the belligerent and reactionary policies now dominant, can be assured if the people assert their will to peace."

"The people's will," he states, "can also dismantle our entire foreign policy, which leads towards war, and replace it with a policy for which we fought in the last war, the policy of cooperation among all peoples for peace."

Allen's book, which International Publishers is rushing through press, deals with the vast potential of atomic energy as a new source of power for industry and transport, and the contrast between this potential and the retarding forces of monopoly capital. He shows how the new industry was militarized under the control of the monopolies, and how the leading monopoly groups of the United States today control the industry and its raw materials. The reactionary political consequences of military-monopoly control and its dangers to the peace are shown.

How Europe Celebrated International Peace Day

Millions of men and women took part in the celebration of International Peace Day, Oct. 2. This tremendous demonstration for peace in every corner of the world was ignored or ridiculously minimized by the Wall Street press. Here, gathered together from the eye witness reports of Telepress correspondents in Paris, Warsaw, Moscow, Bucharest, Rome, London, Prague, Tokyo, Sofia and Berlin, is the story of one of the greatest outpourings for peace the world has ever seen.

ROME.—A Peace Day rally here launched Italian-Soviet Friendship Month. It was addressed by Soviet film director Pudovkin, recently arrived to attend the International Film Conference. Hundreds of other large meetings were held in the bigger cities, while thousands of smaller gatherings observed Peace Day in towns and villages.

PARIS.—Millions observed World Peace Day in France, with 250,000 massed in a huge open air demonstration in Paris' Versailles Gate Exhibition Park. Among the flags flying in the bright sunshine around a huge symbolic 22-foot ballot box, the flag of New China's People's Republic flew for the first time.

PEACE BALLOTS

When 1,800 doves were released, thunderous applause and the cry, "We want peace, we shall have peace," came from a quarter of a million throats. The peace demonstration was all the more impressive in the light of the government's efforts, directed by Socialist Home Minister Jules Moch, to prevent its taking place. The peace ballot had been declared illegal and was banned from all public places and buildings. Hundreds of ballot boxes were seized on streets, parks, market places, etc. Peace rallies and parades were banned from the streets. But several million Frenchmen nevertheless voted for peace on the ballots printed and distributed to show the government where the people stand.

MOSCOW.—In Moscow's Central Park of Culture, 50,000 workers packed the amphitheatre to celebrate Peace Day. In a unanimously adopted resolution, they urged the workers of the world to unite even more closely around the Soviet Union, leader of the struggle of progressive mankind for peace. Other meetings were held in all the major cities and towns of the Soviet Union.

BUCHAREST.—Hundreds of thousands packed the Romanian capital's sunlit and gaily decorated University Square to hail International Peace Day. Youth delegations from the Soviet Union, Australia, South America and North Africa were in the huge outpouring which sent telegrams to the World Peace Committee and Soviet leader Stalin expressing confidence in the victory of the peace movement. The culminating rally was preceded for two weeks by literally thousands of peace meetings in Romanian factories and villages.

PRAGUE.—Czechoslovakia symbolized the demand for peace by holding frontier celebrations of

G.L.K. Smith

(Continued from Page 2)

Negro people to be segregated "in schools, in housing and socially" by Constitutional amendment.

The national director of the "Christian Nationalist Crusade," as Smith calls his fascist propaganda outfit, wasn't lacking for funds. He admitted that his suite at the Chatham is costing him \$25 a day.

He has gotten money from the Ford organization and other employer groups in the past.

Reporters smiled when Smith claimed several million "members" for his "Christian Nationalist Crusade." Smith finally admitted that he hadn't any "members," but only supporters.

His so-called "organization" boils down to a Gerald L. K. Smith publicity organization for fascism.

World Peace with neighboring countries. Commemoration of Czechoslovak and Soviet war heroes at Dukla, in eastern Slovakia, is the story of one of the greatest outpourings for peace the world has ever seen.

A group of Czechoslovak women crossed the frontier into Austria and an Austrian women's delegation took part in the peace manifestation on Czechoslovakian territory. Common peace demonstrations were held at many places along the Hungarian, Soviet and Polish borders. A Czechoslovak-German demonstration took place at Hrensko, the frontier-crossing point on the Elbe between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet occupation zone of Germany.

Delegations of Greek partisans and Bulgarians and Romanian workers were present at the peace demonstration at Mikulov in South Moravia.

WARSAW.—Virtually the entire Polish nation turned out for celebrations of World Peace Day, with meetings and demonstrations taking place from the seacoast to the Carpathian Mountains, from Lublin to the Odra-Nyssa frontier. The culminating meeting was in Warsaw's Victory Square where Minister of Navigation Rapacki, deputy chairman of the Polish Committee of the Defenders of Peace, declared: "The September 1939 catastrophe cannot repeat itself because we are no longer alone but allied with the Soviet Union, New China, People's Democracies, a militant proletariat in the West and millions of fighters for peace the world over."

LONDON.—Thousands of Londoners marched in a great Peace Day procession through the center of the city and then joined in a mass rally. The noted scientist, Prof. J. D. Bernal, just returned from the Soviet Union's Peace Congress in Moscow, declared:

"The Soviet people is building a new civilization of its own and is in need of nothing which would bring it into conflict with other nations."

Londoners present bore placards reading: "We shall not fight for American dollars," and

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JOBLESS IN CUMBERLAND SHOW INCREASE TO 10,000

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 17.—The depression has taken a sharp blow at this city, with more than 10,000 unemployed, according to a report to the U. S. Department of Labor. It is one of the blighted areas.

The report said unemployment has risen from 2,500 a year ago to about 10,000 at present. A large proportion of the jobless, 37 percent, are veterans. The majority of these are under 30 years of age. Women constitute about one-fourth of the unemployed.

The city is largely dependent on textile industries. About 5,000 textile workers have been fired in the past four months. Employment in Cumberland's rubber industry has decreased by 600 in the past year.

The railroad industry has furloughed 400 workers in recent months, following the slump in mining production and cutbacks in repair work.

Many workers have been seeking jobs without success since spring. The situation will become even more serious in the last part of this year as most of the workers drawing unemployment compensation exhaust their benefits. It is estimated that half of the textile workers drawing jobless pay ex-

hausted their benefits at the end of September.

Major employers indicate that no significant change in employment is likely by the year's end. All through the South the depression widens and cuts into the living standards of the working people. In Birmingham eggs were 6 percent higher. Pork there took an almost 7 percent hike. Meats, poultry, and fish advanced almost 4%. The consumers' price index in the city was about 73.7 percent higher this summer than last summer. These figures are issued by the U. S. Department of Labor.

In Knoxville, Tenn., the local labor surplus has increased by 8 percent since May. The unemployment situation has been aggravated by exhaustions of jobless pay benefits and the end of the Servicemen's Readjustment Allowance program.

While people are without jobs and part-time work is on the increase, rents in the South are being decontrolled. All rent controls in Alabama will be lifted in Spring. In Texas, Florida, and other areas where rents have been decontrolled they have soared by 50 to 100 percent.

Registration

(Continued from Page 4)

vealed in the registration results now requires the greatest mustering of every force, with combined energy and unequalled singleness of purpose, of labor, the Negro people's organizations, the ALP, Communist Party, tenants, veterans, youth and women, in a mighty, sustained effort from now until Election Day.

The need for this concentrated effort in the election campaign has grown a thousandfold. The most effective answer to the frameup verdict against the leaders of the Communist Party, marking a sharp turn toward fascism in America, will be the reelection of Benjamin J. Davis and the ALP victory on Nov. 8!

The first goal must be a greatly intensified effort in the 21st Senatorial District. Ben Davis can, must and will be reelected by welding the democratic unity of the Negro and white voters of the 7th, 11th and 13th A.D.'s. All groups must step up support for Ben Davis throughout the city, state and nation. Endorsements must pour in. Every potential vote must be turned out on Election Day.

The potential vote for the entire ALP city ticket must be similarly guaranteed. The fruitful concentration among the key Negro, Jewish, Italian-American, Puerto Rican sections of the people, must be continued and strengthened. Labor must throw its full resources into this campaign. The key need of the moment is a veritable army of the people to canvass every available hour between now and Election Day.

To every Communist we say: There is no more sacred obligation than your activity in these last days of the election campaign. In the spirit of our heroic leaders, let your example in reaching the people inspire the whole democratic camp with the spirit of victory! We urge you full support to the Great ALP Rally at Madison Square Garden, Monday, October 24.

Puzzle fans—follow the crossword puzzle daily in the Daily Worker.

Pro-UE Slate Wins in Midwest

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 17.—All pro-UE candidates for offices headed by District President John T. Gojack were re-elected in a convention of the Michigan-Indiana district of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers held here.

The ACTU-Carey red-baiting bloc put forward candidates only for the presidency and secretary-treasurer post but in each case received the votes of only Fort Wayne's General Electric Local 901. The other 27 locals in the district cast their ballots for Gojack and Merle Bennet, the other top officer. Two locals, 907, Detroit, and 1001, Indianapolis, switched their vote, having voted for the opposition in the Cleveland national convention.

Resolutions passed called for the 30-hour week without a cut in pay, and a conference of all the country's labor unions to plan a concerted drive for that objective.

Another resolution called for renewed efforts to fight against job discrimination against Negro workers.

RUN YOUR OWN BUSINESS!

No Investment
No Expenses
No Profit

- Proceeds to Combat Anti-Semitism
- Volunteer and Bring Your Merchandise Now to:

Greater New York Jewish Labor Bazaar

27 UNION SQUARE WEST
New York City
OR 4-5283

(Open Daily 9 A.M. - 7 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. - 1 P.M.)

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2½ ROOMS, Washington Heights, for same or more, midtown Manhattan or lower. GR 7-3401, 10-8; ask for Ginger.

APARTMENT TO SHARE

FOUR-ROOM apartment to share; suitable for two. Brooklyn. HY 6-3395, evenings.

APARTMENTS WANTED

COUPLE and child need apartment desperately. Prefer Brooklyn. Phone MI 8-1838.

ROOM FOR RENT

KITCHEN privileges, home atmosphere. Desire friendly person, rent reasonable. East Tremont Ave., Bronx. Box 440, c-o Daily Worker.

SMALL, for man. Private family; after 6 p.m. Mrs. Van. 234 W. 21 St. Apt. 14.

MIN-MANHATTAN. Large, unfurnished room, modern, kitchen privileges, telephone, elevator, congenial. Box 501, c-o Daily Worker.

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ELECTRIC food mixers. Complete with meat chopper. reg. \$30.00—special \$25.00. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (14th St.), GR 2-7819.

(Furniture)

MODERN furniture. Built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinet, 34 E. 11th St. GR 2-3191-2-5:30 p.m. daily. 9-1 p.m. Saturday.

POSITIONS WANTED

SECRETARY, experienced, intelligent wants position with progressive psychiatrist, doctor, organization. EV 8-1140.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELECTROLOCIST, experienced, male, with equipment, desire position. Delaware 3-6935, after 6 p.m.

SERVICES

(Auto Repairs)

LTT AUTO REPAIRS. Reasonable. 140 West 2nd Ave., cor. 60th St. TR 7-2004.

(Upholstery)

SOFAS rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home; \$12. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Completely重新。Mornings 7-11. HYacinth 8-7827.

SOFAS, \$12; CHAIRS, \$5. Seatbottoms repaired like new in your home. New heavy webbing. New lining. Springs replaced, retied. Price includes vacuum cleaning. AC 2-9496.

SOFAS bottom, \$12; chair, \$5. Springs retied, rewebbed, relined in your home. Shampooing. Slipcovers, cushions. CARE-GR 5-7870.

(Painters)

PAINTERS available, reasonable. Call DA 5-4705. 7-9 a.m., 6-8 p.m.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE

ALL JOBS moving and storage. All hours. Call 2 veterans: low rates. 24 Wendell, JE 8-8000. Day-night.

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Six words constitute one line. Minimum charge - 3 lines.

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Previous day at 1; for Monday's issue at Friday

at 2 p.m.

For the weekend Worker:

Previous Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Pickets

(Continued from Page 3)

tram Washington, executive secretary of the National Committee Defending Discharged and Suspended Postal Workers.

An ovation was given Elizabeth Hall, wife of Ohio Communist chairman, Gus Hall.

The conference got under way with a luncheon at the YMCA for the purpose of initiating a broad movement to bring freedom to Rosa Lee Ingram, Negro mother who is serving a life sentence for the self-defense killing of a white farmer; Maude White Katz, national secretary of the Ingram Defense Committee, spoke to 100 persons who met under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mayme McCurdy.

WIRE McGRAH

Hundreds of telegrams were coming from Cleveland to attorney general McGrath demanding that the 11 Communist leaders be released on bail.

Included in a labor group sending telegrams were Ray Dennis, international board member of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Leroy Feagler and James Moore, representatives of the CIO Warehouse Union; Joseph Kress, Marie Reed, Herbert Herschberg, Leo Turner, Fred Haug, Ruth Merson and Hy Lumer, officials of the United Electrical Workers, CIO and Joe Keller of the Fur Workers Union.

PHILLY ACTION

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Cheers roared through The Met here last Friday night as Paul Robeson told close to 5,000 that immediately upon his return to New York he would help initiate a campaign for the freedom of the 11 Communist leaders.

On Saturday, the day after the meeting more than 75 Philadelphians, called together in a few hours, picketed the Federal Building at 9th and Market Sts.

Speaking at a Negro Freedom Rally, sponsored by a local citizens Committee of 1,000 and the Council on African Affairs, Robeson declared that now as never before the Negro people need "the party led by William Z. Foster."

Supporting the meeting were prominent community, church and trade union leaders, including Rev. E. Theodore Lewis, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Bishop C. C. Alleyne, AME Zion Church, honorary chairman of the Committee of 1,000; William Hill, leader of the Masons and Elks in the Lancaster area; and Donald Henderson, of the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers. Hill and Henderson preceded Robeson as speakers at the rally.

Large delegations of Negro and white workers came from Bethlehem, Allentown, Easton, Chester, Lancaster and York to hear Robeson. Students from Swarthmore and the University of Delaware were also in the audience.

It was reported that over the weekend, 10,000 copies of the special second anniversary issue of the Pennsylvania Edition of The Worker were circulated in and around Philadelphia, and 50,000 special copies of the Daily Worker "extra" were distributed. Fifteen thousand leaflets printed by the Civil Rights Congress were also given out.

Street corner meetings were held in all parts of the city.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The National Lawyers Guild has urged Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to give public assurance that Federal enforcement agencies will take no action based on the Foley Square verdict until the appeal of the 11 has been ruled on by the U. S. supreme court.

In a letter to McGrath, executive secretary Robert Silberstein pointed out that "profound constitutional issues are at stake." He said his organization and others had opposed the Smith Act as "incompatible with the Bill of Rights."

"For the first time in the history of our country," he stated, "the Government has taken the position that political doctrines

may be subjected to judicial scrutiny and proscription and that a political party or individuals advocating such doctrines may be declared illegal or punished."

The government's position, he said, challenges the "concept most basic to our constitutional system that the people may advocate such political ideas as their wisdom may dictate."

"Obviously," he declared, "this issue cannot possibly be deemed to have been finally decided by the trial just concluded."

CALL RALLY OCT. 27

The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions announced that it would sponsor a meeting "In Defense of Dignity," Thursday night, Oct. 27, at St. Nicholas Arena.

Among the latest protests received were:

Isidore Rosenberg, manager, CIO United Shoe Workers Joint Council 13: "Democracy in our country received a damaging blow. The vindictiveness of Judge Medina in citing the defense attorneys for contempt is beyond comprehension. All forward-looking and fair-minded people should be aroused to the great danger facing all people today . . ."

Katherine Van Orden, vice-chairman, Progressive Party of New Jersey: "The time has come for the American people to stand up and defend the Bill of Rights before it is too late. We must call upon President Truman to prevent any further prosecutions under the Smith Act, pending the appeal of the verdict to the Supreme Court."

Officers of CIO United Office and Professional Workers Local 16: "On the basis of the kind of hysteria which the powers behind Medina are trying to unleash through the verdict against the Communist leaders, employers are using red-baiting to evade the American right of collective bargaining." They called upon union members to "unite against these dangerous repressive attempts to alter the Bill of Rights."

ROCKWELL KENT

Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order, declared yesterday that the frameup trial of the Communist leaders was aimed to "destroy an American political party that was outstanding in its advocacy of world peace, and that within America itself was dedicated to such improvement of the lot of labor and the underprivileged, and to such an increase of their political understanding as to make it a determining factor in the struggle of the American people to make democracy work."

Rally for Davis

(Continued from Page 2)

tactics called for delay until after the elections.

The effort to expel Councilman Davis from the Council repeats the disgraceful episode in 1920 when five Socialist Assemblymen were expelled by a reactionary GOP majority from the State Legislature. Simon W. Gerson, Communist state legislative chairman declared last night in a broadcast over station WMCA.

The expulsion resolution introduced by Councilman Nugh Quinn, reactionary Democrat, was announced in obscene haste, Gerson declared, before Councilman Davis has had a chance to appeal his "conviction" to the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court.

The true purpose of the Quinn resolution, he charged, was to deny the people of Harlem the right to choose their Councilman in the elections.

Johannes Steel to Speak on Elections

Johannes Steel will discuss the city election tonight (Tuesday) at the Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn. Mrs. Ada B. Jackson and Mrs. Helen Winkofsky, American Labor Party candidates for borough president and city council, respectively, will also speak.

Wives of '11'

(Continued from Page 3)

mand that it be granted.

Like the others, Mrs. Dennis reported her husband to be in "good spirits" and confident that the American people will recognize the verdict as a thought control device to jail men for their ideas.

Councilman Ben Davis, sole bachelor among the "11," was visited by his sister yesterday. Mrs. Gates said, "He showed great interest in the registration results," she said of the Negro candidate for reelection to the City Council, "and believes them to be favorable for the campaign."

RESTRICTED VISITS

The wives and relatives of the framed Communist leaders may see them only once a week, from 12:30 p.m. to 2 p.m. Mrs. Winston explained the restrictive setup:

"Those whose last name begins with the letter A to K may visit Monday or Thursday, those L to Z, Tuesday or Friday."

"The visit is a very frustrating one. You sit on a hard bench, separated by a glass partition, barely see each other's faces, cannot even touch each other — you talk over a phone disturbed by the voices around you."

Because the original three defendants who were jailed for "contempt" of Medina during the trial won the right, the 11 are not now forbidden newspapers.

But the authorities do deprive them of messages pledging support and denouncing the frameup, permitting them only letters from their family.

The wives of the thought control victims might have liked, it was obvious, to say a little more of how their loved ones looked and felt.

But though each was interviewed separately—each made it clear that the "main thing," or the "big thing" or the "major issue" now is first to rally all those who believe in the constitutional right of reasonable bail.

Plan UN Protest

(Continued from Page 3)

American Labor Party ticket to counter the fascist atmosphere that has been whipped since the death of Roosevelt by both the Democrats and Republicans.

Negroes, he said, have long known this type of fascist hysteria, he said, and the struggle against it goes back to the days of the Abolitionist movement.

The shame of the Alien and Sedition laws was wiped away by an aroused people led by Jefferson, Robeson stated, and the shame of the present drive against the Bill of Rights will also be eradicated when the people realize that they are being made "suckers" by the warmakers and trusts.

TRIAL UNFAIR

O. John Rogge, former assistant Attorney General, declared that he thought the trial and judge unfair. The lawyers, he said, was conducting a vigorous defense of their clients which is part of the canons of ethics of law and their imprisonment was a "frightening thing." It will discourage defense of persons with progressive ideas, he stressed.

William L. Patterson, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress, reported how the fascist pattern was developing in other parts of the country.

Paul Ross, ALP candidate for comptroller, said his party was taking the trial to the people and giving them a chance to register their protest in a huge ALP vote in November.

Trade unionist Charles Collins pointed out that the verdict would revive a reign of terror against the Negro people.

Others present at the conference were George Murphy of the Progressive Party, Rev. John W. Darr, Jr., Rev. J. Spencer Cannard, Jay Tabb of Local 85, and James Durkin, head of the CIO office union.

Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 2)

Marcantonio attacked the President for his refusal to name a Negro to the federal bench in this district, despite having four vacancies to fill. Recalling that he had twice asked the appointment of a Negro to a federal judgeship here, Marcantonio said that Truman's refusal is another denial of last year's promises on civil rights, and contained "the pattern of Jimcrow federal judiciary" here.

Truman Plans

(Continued from Page 2)

any action Truman and his advisers elect to take.

Another purpose which government and labor economists attribute to Sawyer, however, is the Administration's desire to find a scapegoat to blame for the continuing downward trend of the economy. Striking workers are to be blamed for the slump.

Sanitation

(Continued from Page 2)

ing a 40-hour week instead of the present 48-hour week, and double time for Sundays and holidays. All other departments are working a 40-hour week.

"The workers won the 48-hour week in 1886," Bigel pointed out to reporters, "but things have improved since then. Not for the sanitation workers though."

He said that during the winter workers often report for 13 successive days before getting a day off.

The union is also demanding:

A full sick pay instead of the present policy of three days illness before drawing pay, and since most men in the department have sicknesses of short duration they lose part of their wages because of this unique sick policy," Griesi pointed out.

SPEEDUP

• An end to speedup and overwork. O'Dwyer admitted to a 2,000 shortage in the department. The union charged that as many as 1,500 men on inside jobs were political favorites, hired through the Tammany clubhouses who did nothing. These "ward-heeling drones" cost taxpayers \$4,000,000 a year and force the rest of the personnel to carry the load, he charged.

• Eleven full holidays instead of the present three. All other city departments get 11 holidays a year.

"Since O'Dwyer took office," Bigel charged, "there have been more appointments made through the clubhouses than ever in Walker's administration, especially in the Sanitation Department."

HOLD MASS RALLY

The demonstrators first went to the Sanitation Department clinic, 125 Worth St., to report their illnesses, and then, chanting slogans, they marched down Lafayette St. to City Hall, where they joined 200 pickets already there. A mass rally in Printers Square outside City Hall followed the Mayor's refusal to see the delegation.

At the end of the day, the temper and determination of the sanitation workers was at such a pitch that union leaders were forced to use all of their influence to persuade the men to report back to work. The men, said Garromone, "are fed up, sick to the teeth." Bigel warned that the Sanitation Department is "certain to breakdown; things can't go on much longer this way."

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 3)

Court of Appeals decision which threw out the contempt of Congress convictions of Mrs. Ernestine Fleischman and Helen Bryan, officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

With three justices not participating, the court denied the government's appeal from another Appeals Court verdict which upheld the right of William Rosen, former District of Columbia tailor, not to answer the questions of the New York grand jury which indicted Alger Hiss.

The Justice Department said Rosen's refusal to answer questions about membership in the Communist Party was based on a false fear. "Although membership since 1946 in the Communist Party, with knowledge that it advocates and teaches the overthrow of the government by force and violence, may subject the member to criminal liability under the Smith Act of 1940, membership in 1936 carries no criminal penalty," Solicitor General Philip Perlman declared in the government brief.

This paragraph, presented to the Supreme Court June 23, 1949, once again showed up the government's false prosecution of the 11 Communists on the basis of books, articles and statements made before 1946.

The court's refusal to take up the appeals of Hall, Winston and Green was noted with a terse "petition for a writ of certiorari denied." Just as briefly it noted Black's opinion that it should be granted.

BLACK DISSENTS

Justice Black dissented twice more against majority opinions which refused the appeals of the three Mississippi Negroes. Black noted that Leroy Miller of Amory, and 18-year-old Moore of Jackson, should have their convictions reviewed.

Miller, Moore and William W. Price of Grenada, said they had been forced to sign confessions, had not been accorded fair trials, and in the case of Miller had even been refused proper counsel.

Last week, the court refused to take the appeals of two other Mississippi Negroes, Willie McGee and Albert Lee, both awaiting death on framed-up charges of rape.

In memory of my son

Lieut. LEONARD WITKIN
who gave his life on Oct. 18, 1944, in the fight against
fascism and for a better
world.

FATHER.

Sincere condolences to

the family of
BESSIE CHASIN
our beloved friend
and comrade
HARRY and ANN.

Kings County Committee,

Communist Party

extends sincere condolences to the family of

BESSIE CHASIN

a devoted comrade and one of the founders of
the Kings County Organization

Died October 13th, 1949

RADIO

WMCA — 570 kc.
WNBC — 660 kc.
WOR — 710 kc.
WJE — 770 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc.
WINS — 1010 kc.
WWD — 1230 kc.
WCBS — 880 kc.
WNEW — 1130 kc.
WILB — 1190 kc.
WHN — 1660 kc.
WBY — 1680 kc.
WOF — 1200 kc.
WQXR — 1500 kc.

MORNING

11:00-WNBC—We Live and Learn
WOR—News
WJE—Modern Romances
WNYC—Health Talk
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
WQXR—News Anna Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Dr. Paul
WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Bern
WOR—Against the Storm
WJE—Buddy Rogers Show
WCBS—Grand Slam
WQXR—Violin Personalities

11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WJE—Galee Drake
WCBS—Rosemary
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith
WJE—House party
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert

12:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire

12:30-WOR—Answer Man
WJE—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent

12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday

1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJE—Bankhead Talking
WCBS—Big Sister

WNYC—String Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony

1:15-WJE—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins

1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone

1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light

—WOR—Your Marriage
—WOR—Queen for a Day

WJE—Breakfast in Hollywood

WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton

WQXR—News; Record Review

2:15-WCBS—Ferry Mason

2:30-WNBC—Today's Children

WJE—Second Honeymoon

WCBS—Bride and Groom

WQXR—Curtain at 2:30

2:45-WNEO—Light of the World

WCBS—The Brighter Day

WQXR—Musical Specialties

3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful

WOR—Answer Man

WJE—Mrs. Fix-It

WCBS—David Harum

3:15-WNBC—Road of Life

WCBS—Hilltop House

3:30-WNBC—Finger Young

WJE—Leave Be Seated

WOR—Happiness Exchange

WQXR—Recital Hall

WOR—Gary Moore Show

3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness

4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife, Sketch

WOR—Barbara Wells, Show

WJE—Galen Drake

WNYC—Disk Date, Records

WQXR—Symphonic Matinee

4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch

4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch

WOR—Prince Charming

WJE—Melody Promenade

WCBS—Treasury Band stand

4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown

WJE—People, Patt Barnes

5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries

WOR—Straight Arrow Sketch

WJE—Green Hornet

WCBS—Galen Drake

WNYC—Sunset Serenade

5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life

WQXR—Record Review

5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill

WCBS—Hits and Misses

WOR—Captain Midnight

WQXR—Cocktail Time

5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

Around the Dial, Bob Lauter's column on radio, appears every day in the Daily Worker.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

(Tuesday, Oct. 18)

P.M.
8:30—America's Town Meeting
WJZ.
8:30—Music for the Connoisseur
WNYC.
8:30—ALP, Vito Marcantonio
WMCA.
9:00—Bob Hope Show, WNBC.
9:45—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Communist Party, WJZ.
10:40—Singer Strikers, WAAT
(970 kc).
11:30—Deems Taylor Concert
WOR.
TV.
P.M.
7:30—On Trial, WJZ.
8:00—Milton Berle Show, WNBT.
8:00—Court of Current Issues
WABD.
9:30—Suspense, WCBS.

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyde Vag
WJE—News
WCBS—Eric Sevareid
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—On the Century
WJE—Allen Prentiss
6:30-WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WOR—News
WCBS—Curt Massy
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WJE—Johnny Thompson
WCBS—Fulton Ousler
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra, Songs
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJE—Headline Edition
WCBS—Beulah Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJE—News
7:30-WNBC—Political Talk
WJZ—Counter-Spy
WQXR—Music Quits
WCBS—Club 15-Variety
7:45-WOR—I Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Count of Monte Cristo
WJE—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
4:30-WNBC—Mo & Jane, Comedy
WOR—Official Detective
WJE—America's Town Meeting
WCBS—Mr. and Mrs. North
WMCA—Vito Waronantonio, American
Labor Party Candidate for Mayor
WNYC—Music for Connoisseur
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope Show
WOR—Murder Is My Hobby
WCBS—We the People
WQXR—News; Concert Hall
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
WJE—Erwin Canham, News
WCBS—Life with Luigi, comedy
WQXR—Record Rarities
9:45-WJE—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,
Member National Committee,
Communist Party
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Philo Vance, Sketch
WCBS—Hit the Jackpot
WJE—Dick Jurgens' Show
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WCBS—Community Chest Program
WOR—The Symphonette
WJE—As We See It

MOVIE GUIDE

• Excellent

L'AFFAIRE BLUM. A German film about an attempted frame-up which is particularly relevant today. Manhattan—World.

THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine screen treatment of the James novel, Washington Square, with intelligent performances by Olivia de Havilland and Montgomery Clift. Manhattan—Music Hall.

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.

THE LAST STOP. The deeply moving Polish film about the women's section of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Manhattan—Apollo.

CRAPE OF WRATH. A revival of the film of Steinbeck's novel. Brooklyn—Patio.

HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious shortcomings, a pioneering film on Jimcrow. It can be seen at the following non-Loew's theaters: Brooklyn—Avenue U, Kent, Queens—Newtown, Utopia, Trylon, Polk.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.

MONSIEUR VINCENT. A frequently moving story of a 17th century reformer, with an unusual performance by Pierre Fresnay. Manhattan—Art.

THE ADVENTURES OF ICHABOD AND MR. TOAD. Disney's charming animation of The Legend Of Sleepy Hollow and The Wind In the Willows. Manhattan—Mayfair.

MAGIC HORSE. A charming Soviet color cartoon. Manhattan—Thalia.

BEFORE HIM ALL ROME TREMBLED. A clever blending of anti-Nazi activities with the opera Tosca, with Anna Magnani. Manhattan—Little CineMet.

Skip

THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.

Atom City

(Continued from Page 5)
practical and economical to dispose of the brand new \$10,000 bus used to take the 20 Negro students 40 miles each day and place the students in the already built high school is discarded by the AEC.

The Courier condemned the AEC's policy of "freezing" Negro businessmen out of concessions in the city. The AEC told the Daily Worker that this charge isn't true. "Two of the six businesses in the (Jimcrow housing) area will be operated by Negroes," they replied. All the concessions had been operated by Negroes previously (the Courier, however, said that only one Negro had received a concession for a barber shop).

JIMCROW VALLEY

The AEC said it was "studying" the problem of what to do about the five theatres which refuse to allow Negroes in to see motion pictures.

Many of the Negro workers and

families still live in the shacks. Some of the shacks, bordering one of the main entrances to Oak Ridge, have been torn down to make way for new homes and stores for whites. Negro families have been moved into a valley far removed from travelers on the main road. Formerly known as Gamble Valley, the new Negro residents now call it Jimcrow Valley.

Charges that the AEC, through a subtle conspiracy, was denying Negroes the opportunity to run for office on the Oak Ridge advisory city council were also leveled by the Courier. The AEC said it "exerts no influence of any kind" on the advisory body. It added that Negroes were candidates for the town council in the last election.

But the Courier points out that for the first time since 1944 there will be no representative of the Negro people on the council. A new election scheme prevented the reelection of Robert H. Wadkins, a two-term councilman.

The AEC had another oppor-

tunity to display its shilly-shallying when it was asked: "Is there legal or moral justification for restrictive conditions on a government reservation which is not subject to state authority?"

The AEC said: "The land in Oak Ridge is owned by the federal government, but throughout the community, all applicable state and local laws are enforced by state and local authorities."

In replying to an earlier question, however, the AEC said there is "no city government in the ordinary sense" in Oak Ridge. The town council merely serves as an advisory body to AEC," it added. What advice these local councilmen give can be rejected or accepted, the AEC implied.

The AEC admitted that it "is not satisfied with the situation of Negro residents in Oak Ridge."

Since 1946, numerous specific suggestions for action have been made. The AEC has "studied" them, or has moved to push the Negro people into a deeper Jim-

crow pit.

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First 'Derby' Winner Hits Fifteen Right

TECH GISH OF B'KLYN DOES IT; 13 OTHERS TOP DAILY SCRIBES

Meet the first winner of the Daily Worker's Pick 'Em Derby—TECH GISH of Brooklyn, and if we knew whether it's male or female we'd be happy to tell you. At any rate Gish came through with 15 winners on a week that found the Daily Worker sports scribes, Mardo and Rodney, floundering with 12 and 11 respectively.

The winning ticket successfully steered its way through such shoals as Syracuse-Rutgers, Princeton-Brown, Missouri-Illinois, Wisconsin-Navy, Minnesota-Ohio State, going wrong only on Rice-SMU (who didn't?), Northwestern-Michigan, Cal-USC, Santa Clara-UCLA and the Alabama-Tennessee tie.

It's the first winning ticket for Brooklyn Tech, whose name we recall coming across in entries over the last three years. Congratulations! Let's see if you take the usual tumble of the one-week expert or can keep it up. And for gosh sakes, tell us whether it's Mr., Mrs., Miss or Master.

Right behind the winner, with the fine score of 14 right, we have a four-way tie between BUDDY GOLD of New York City, TOM BUCHANAN of Washington, D.C., WALLY LINDER of Brooklyn and ARLENE ZOHN of New York City. It bears mentioning that Buddy Gold picked one tie in his list, and picked the Alabama-Tennessee tie right on the nose! Nice picking, Messrs. Gold, Buchanan, Linder and Miss Zohn!

Nine more readers clicked on 13 right, and in accordance with the tradition of listing all those who top the scores of our own sports writers, the nine are: Al Jett of Chicago, Irving S. of New York, Eddie Garfield of Boston, Peter Block of New York, Marv of Brooklyn, Carl Scheffman of New York, George Boyd of Schenectady, Helen Epstein of Queens, and Ben Petrucci of New York City. Congrats!

In passing, might mention that to show how tough this week's games were, last year's whiz kid, Richard Zackheim, had to settle for 12 right. Young Mr. Zackheim, who took the Derby by storm last year, is now 12. I predict he will go downhill steadily year by year. Take it from me, kid, you never regain that fine dareless rapture of 11!

And now to the painful business of anointing the tailenders, sometimes harshly known as the booby prizers. We have a four-way tie for the dubious honor this week, with eight right out of the 20 games. It's all in fun, fellows, so: Herman Brumson of the Bronx, Walter G. Diderank of New York, Donald Rosenstein of New York and Fred Holmes of Brooklyn, you are hereby crowned. A note attached to Mr. Rosenstein's entry notes optimistically that he's trying to get his name in the paper and hopes to make it since he is in a contest with his brother. I don't think Donald meant to make it this way, but make it he did!

The great bulk of the entries fell into the 12, 11 and 10 right categories, everybody booting the SMU-Rice, UCLA-Santa Clara and Northwestern-Michigan games as a starter.

Don't think there aren't at least as many stunning upsets lurking in Chapter Two of the Derby, the coupon for which appears beginning tomorrow. But you never know when you might hit it. If you didn't do too well try again, and keep trying.

It's fun checking off those scores on Saturday night, isn't it?

See you next week.

ROUNDUP:

Series Cut, Ez, Perry, 600,000

WORLD SERIES shares voted by the players were officially announced yesterday as per custom. The Yanks voted full shares (\$5,665.54) to 30 players. Part timers Buxton and Pillette were scaled down about \$1,500. Four others, including Johnny Mize, Kryhoski, Houk and Phillips, cut in for \$2,832.77 each.

The Dodgers voted 31 full shares (\$4,272.74) and this took care of the entire playing squad including Luis Olmo, who came up late, and Marv Rackley, who went and came back.

COAST FANS were surprised at Ezzard Charles' punching power Friday night in Frisco's Cow Palace when he KO'd Pat Valentino in eight... Charles will fight once more before the year is over, and that's a lot of defending for a new champ... Joe Louis reiterated his definite squelching of comeback rumors while at the Frisco fight... Speaking of Frisco, New York grid fans are in for something when they catch a look at the '49ers sensational Negro back, Joe Perry, who ran right through the Cleveland Browns in that big upset and ripped for three touchdowns Sunday against Buffalo.

BRANCH RICKEY, since the end of the Series, has unloaded nine surplus players, six from the farms and three from the daddy club, for the staggering sum of \$600,000, give or take a few grand. In the order of pricing, they were Jethroe, Ward, Noren, Carresquel, Rackley, Addis, O'Connell, Minner and Whitman... Among those rushed onto the Dodger roster to the Cubs this summer for 50 grand and a young reserve infielder named Schenz. Ramazotti couldn't make the Cub lineup, and Schenz developed into a .348 hitter with the Dodgers St. Paul club. Maybe Branch will now sell Schenz back to the Cubs for another 50 grand!

STANDINGS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Eastern Division	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	3	1	0	.750	
Philadelphia	3	1	0	.750	
N. Y. Giants	2	2	0	.500	
Washington	2	2	0	.500	
N. Y.-Bulldogs	0	4	0	.000	

Western Division

	Western Division	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Los Angeles	4	0	0	1000	
Chicago Bears	3	1	0	.750	
Chicago Cards	2	2	0	.500	
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	
Detroit	0	4	0	.000	

ALL AMERICA CONFERENCE

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
San Francisco	6	1	0	.857
Cleveland	5	1	1	.833
New York	4	1	0	.800
Chicago	3	3	0	.500
Los Angeles	2	5	0	.286
Buffalo	1	5	1	.167
Baltimore	1	6	0	.143

PARKER SIGNS FOR 26 G'S

Frank Parker, one of the country's leading amateurs for 17 years officially turned professional yesterday, signing a contract for \$26,000 to appear with the tennis troupe which Bobby Riggs will take on a nation-wide tour. The contract covers a one year period and was substituted for the original terms which Parker had agreed to last week. Those were \$500 a week for six months.

Parker will make his pro debut along with Dick Gonzales at Madison Square Garden, Oct. 25.

the draft price of \$10,000 was Montreal's Dan Bankhead, who is still apt to bring a fancy price from any American League team is ready to sign a Negro pitcher.

• The 600 grand figure doesn't include the "throw-in" players, who often turn out pretty good. For instance, Rickey sold Ramazotti to the Cubs this summer for 50 grand and a young reserve infielder named Schenz. Ramazotti couldn't make the Cub lineup, and Schenz developed into a .348 hitter with the Dodgers St. Paul club. Maybe Branch will now sell Schenz back to the Cubs for another 50 grand!

-L.R.

Penn State On Prowl Again



After a rocky start, the Nittany Lions, shown moving above, have started clicking and this makes Saturday's game with Michigan State a lulu.

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

The Readers Trim Us—As Usual

"TULANE OVER NOTRE DAME." Indeed! What a start on the annual experting. Eleven right out of twenty. Might as well close the eyes and stick out the pin.

But that Tulane thing, 46-7. It was Tulane that had belted Alabama and Georgia Tech, wasn't it? It must have sounded like "Two Lane" to the Irish, and they used them both. I have to get more severely objective on this picking. Must've wanted Tulane to win. Looks like I'll just have to go with Army over Columbia this week. Maybe I can talk Mardo into a sentimental fling on the Lions. . . . Remember Sid Luckman and all that, the thin line of Light Blue. . . .

Don't see why we shouldn't invite the readers who out-expert us from here to spring training to write the "expert" football columns. Will the winner of this week's Pick 'Em Derby kindly send in a column for the elucidation of our readers? No kidding. This is a bona fide offer.

Just from what can be seen of the season to date, it looks as if there's a sort of super-special little class well above the multitude. Notre Dame and Army clearly belong to this group. Minnesota will have to be added if it busts its way through embattled Michigan at Ann Arbor Saturday. Seems like Bernie Bierman has one of those old awesome pre-war type rock crushing lines. You just don't mop up the field at Columbus, Ohio, with a good Ohio State club unless you're really rough.

Oklahoma, North Carolina and Cornell are the other three major unbeatens, and until proven otherwise, will have to be rated at least in the general neighborhood of the others, though the feeling is none of this potent trio is in a class with Notre Dame and Army, and possibly Minnesota. That's an early feeling. Up at Ithaca they think Lefty James has fashioned a superb bundle of offensive dynamite and from the looks of the remaining schedule, Princeton, Columbia, Syracuse, Dartmouth and Penn., has a chance to go all the way, with Penn the big one to get by. Yes, you may take this as a Cornell over Princeton verdict for next week—with something to spare.

How Irish, Army Get That Way

WHAT MAKES TEAMS like Notre Dame and Army stick way out? It's material. The South Bend school gets 'em from the Catholic high schools all over the land, and topnotch Catholic stars on public high school teams are not unexposed to the, shall we say, lure of Notre Dame.

Army? Why shouldn't they be good? Like Notre Dame, they get 'em from all over the land, and in tapping the young future second looeys the powers that be always make sure there are enough crackerjack pigskin luggers in the crowd to keep the word "Army" sounding powerful.

If players like Lujack of Connellsburg, Pa., and Galiffa of Donora, Pa., went to Pitt or Penn instead of to Notre Dame and West Point . . . different story.

Minnesota, on the other hand, gets its footballers from its own state, perhaps more so than any other big time school. Oh, they do it systematically, making sure no high school in the state is overlooked. There have been some comparatively lean years at Minneapolis, but it certainly looks as if another thundering herd has been corralled from out of the wheat and corn fields. Another bad time for the Coast on New Years Day!

Changes in the Pro Ranks

A QUICK LOOK at the pros, that is, the footballers who take checks. In the old National League the Los Angeles Rams are breezing along behind the silky quarterbacking of Mf. Jane Russell (that's Bob Waterfield) and a flock of rather anonymous but obviously powerful creatures. They haven't lost. The Chicago Bears, with the aforementioned Lujack grabbing the standard from the 31-year-old Sid Luckman, are tearing things up again and are very much in it with only one loss. They play the in and out Giants here at the Polo Grounds Sunday. "Play" is hardly the word.

The defending champions Philly Eagles lost to the Bears Sunday, the Cards have lost a couple already, so it's obviously anyone's race with the Rams and Bears leading the challenge.

In the newer league, the AA, San Francisco, with the ageless Frankie Albert slipping for a bolstered club, has ripped the mighty Cleveland Browns once. The champs have also been tied, but I still like them to win. Habit. Only other club not already out of it is Red Strader's revised Brooklyn-New York's and they'll have their chance to show whether they're kidding this very Sunday when Frisco hits the Stadium in an interesting meeting.

Going Down . . .

CHECKING THE pro attendance figures for Sunday, find a few that may be significant. There were less than 30,000 at the Polo Grounds for the Giants and Pittsburgh, and the season subscriptions used to guarantee that many to start with. At Washington, 26,000, smallest crowd there in six years, turned out for the Redskin-Bulldog fray. The dubious nature of the opposition may have hurt somewhat here, but still the sharp decline ties in with the trend. Only 21,000 reported at Detroit's Briggs Stadium to see the locals tangle with the league leading Rams. The only real bumper crowd of the day was the 50,000 at Chicago for the Bear-Eagle tussle.

The blocks and tackles are still as ferocious. The scores are pleasantly high. The passers are hot. It's still a tremendous spectator sport though you're absolutely right when you say you'd rather see your little bandit play baseball. So . . .

Something about the buck not being as loose as it was?